

**FRENCH  
TROOP  
SHIP IS  
SUNK; 800  
ABOARD**

I believe that the country, fortunately, is realizing the question of inadequate railroad facilities is pressing and vital and there is a growing belief that the transportation business must have helpful treatment, not because of any love of the railroad, but because it is appearing more clear each day that the general development of the country will be checked if there is not enough transportation to go around.

Some of us in this business continued on Page 5, Column

### SERBS RETREATING

By International News Service.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—(I.N.S.)—The Yugoslav Government Monday said Bulgarian troops are engaged in fighting in the Balkans. The advance reports received here are that the Bulgarians have evacuated the city of Vukovar and are retreating.

Every city and town of importance in the Balkans, with the exception of Ohridra in Macedonia, is the scene of fighting between the Bulgarians and the Yugoslav forces.

South of Monastir and at Kostur, the Bulgarians are making furious efforts to press the Serbians and Yugoslav forces back into the mountains to precipitate a situation which would force the Greek government to take a decisive action one way or another.

The capture of Vukovar, a city of 100,000 people, and 2300 more Serb prisoners was officially announced by the Yugoslav press in Berlin. The reports followed those from Belgrade that the Bulgarians had captured the towns of Simitla and Rasehwa, were occupying our forces in the valley of the Danube and that our forces were occupying Dan. En-

Mrs. Green now lives in Hoboken and nearly every morning goes to her office in West 90th street.

## U. S. Vessel Strikes a North Sea Mine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Ambassador Page at London this afternoon reported to the State Department that the American schooner Helen W. Martin struck a mine, Thursday afternoon, off Orford Ness in the North Sea. The ship anchored after the accident and tugs went to her aid.

## Porter Charlton Out of Prison

COMO, Italy, Nov. 20.—Porter Charlton was discharged from prison today. He left for Milan.

Charlton on October 25 was sentenced to six years and five months for the slaying of his wife. He had been in jail five years and one month. A royal decree cut his sentence down a year.

tion of Harvard's 41 to 0 victory over Yale.

With this numerous force of lusty bluecoats on duty, the celebration was kept within judicious bounds; nevertheless, it was **SOME** celebration.

The regular evening detail of two hundred police was augmented by three hundred special officers; and Superintendent Crowley himself, with Chief Inspector John R. McGarr and Captain Alinsay Armstrong, was on duty.

"Keep moving" was the rule; and if anyone stopped, he was liable to be had to be charged. At one point Harvard police became so jammed that they were forced to step off. In the vicinity of the Back Bay station special officers were necessary to handle the vast numbers of people who had been there.

The boy's cries brought his sister, Mary, to his aid. Mary is energetic and resourceful, as her behavior under excitement showed. She hurried down the front steps and then, for a second, faltered, but no longer than it took to brush a tear from her eyes. She said later she didn't know but that her little brother was maimed and would die.

But she knew somebody must help her than his sister.

Mary picked up Johnny, who fainted. She held him on her chest.

forced them to let go. They drowned within twenty yards of the raft, the commander being powerless to save them.

**FALL OF MONASTIR**  
**CONFIRMED IN ATHENS.**  
**SERBS RETREATING.**  
By International News Service.  
ATHENS, Nov. 28.—The capture of Monastir by Bulgarian troops is confirmed by reports from here. The advance states that the small Albanian garrison evacuated the city without fighting.

Every city and town of importance with the exception of Ohrida is in possession of the Teutonic allies. South of Monastir and at Kosterovo, the Bulgarians are making efforts to press the Serbians and Ang-French forces back into Greece so that they will be obliged to force the Greek government to take decisive action one way or another.

The capture of five more towns

towns and 2300 more were prisoners was officially announced by the V. office in Berlin. The report follows:

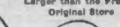
"Balkan theatre — Nova Var Sientiza and Rasheka were occupied by our forces. In the valley of Ibar river we occupied Dren. East

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

**FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE**  
cures and heals throat and lungs.—Advt.







1814

Our Restaurant is  
Larger than the Frame  
Original Store

# THANKSGIVING

*Then and Now*

*SHOWS HOW BACONS' HAS KEPT PACE WITH THE TIMES*

## OUR THANKSGIVING OFFERINGS



1915

When in  
Town  
Lunch  
at

FOR THE NEXT THREE DAYS  
SHOW THE POWER OF  
AMERICA'S OLDEST  
DEPARTMENT STORE

OVER A CENTURY IN BUSINESS IN BOSTON

## BACONS'

WASHINGTON & ESSEX STS., BOSTON

TO SECURE RELIABLE  
MERCHANDISE BY A SYSTEM  
THAT GUARANTEES OUR  
PRICES TO BE LOWEST

Legal  
Stamps  
Given  
and  
Returned

*We Planned the GREATEST Sale of*  
**Gloves for Thanksgiving**

| Men's<br>\$1.50 Gloves                                                            | Women's<br>\$1.50 Gloves                                                          | Boys' & Misses'<br>\$1.00 Gloves                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |
| 1-Clasp Cape.<br>P. X. M. Sewn.<br>Great Point Backs.<br>Tah only.                | 1-Clasp, Arabian Mocha.<br>P. X. M. Sewn.<br>Wings Point Backs.<br>In gray only.  | Real Arabian Mocha.<br>P. X. M. Sewn.<br>Wings Point Backs.<br>In gray only.      |

Modern Dancing  
Exhibition and **CABARET** 5th Floor Restaurant  
SINGING 12 to 2:30 Daily

Women's  
\$4.00  
Shoes  
\$1.98

**\$Sale of 4.00 Shoes**  
For \$1.98 For \$2.69  
Women Men



**W**HERE IN THE WORLD will you find real \$4.00 Shoes for \$1.98 and \$2.69 if you do not go to Bacons?

The town is full of shoe stores, but such values are scarce.

That is why our shoe department is doubling, trebling and quadrupling its business day after day.

1000 pair of Men's Goodyear welt Shoes in the new English low heel model, and six other styles, all sizes, all leathers . . . . . **\$2.69**



1000 pair of Women's Shoes, including the season's fashion sensation—the Gypsy boot—and twenty other models, all sizes. . . . . **\$1.98**

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| GIRLS' \$2.50 | BOYS' & GIRLS' |
|---------------|----------------|

**Men's**  
\$4.00  
Slippers  
\$2.69

**SHOES**—In calf and gun metal, extra high, button and lace models; sizes 6 to 6..... **\$1.59**

**Women's \$1 Felt Slippers, pair** **59c**

**SAMPLE SHOES**  
—In gun metal and dongola leathers, sizes 8 to 13½. At a pair... **98c**

**THANKSGIVING SALE of DINNER WARE, LIGHTS, CUT GLASS**

**Fern Set**  
**\$2.98**



Includes fern, pot and saucer. 14 inch mirror glass plant.

**\$7.50 Cut Glass**  
**\$9.98**

Set of 3 pieces. 18 inch cut glass vase, 12 inch cut glass vase, 12 inch cut glass vase.

**48 Colonial Glass**  
**29c**

Marquand's Set of 48 Colonial Glass. Includes 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase.

**48 Knight Cut Glass**  
**29c**

Includes 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase.

**The Biggest Bargain in Boston**

51 pieces of American Porcelain, assorted decorations, each piece gold lined.

|                       |                      |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 small dish          | 1 1/2 inch plate     | 2 1/2 inch plate      | 1 1/2 inch plate      |
| 1 1/2 inch plate      | 1 1/2 inch plate     | 1 1/2 inch plate      | 1 1/2 inch plate      |
| <b>\$6.00 \$11.98</b> | <b>\$6.00 \$7.49</b> | <b>\$6.00 \$11.98</b> | <b>\$6.00 \$11.98</b> |

125 pieces American porcelain, each piece gold lined.

**\$15.00 \$13.98**

125 pieces American porcelain, each piece gold lined.

**\$15.00 \$12.98**

**Oil Reading Lamp at \$1.29**



Nickel plated, fitted with 10 inch white shade.

**\$6.00 Novel-Indoor Oil Lamp \$3.98**

Includes 10 inch white shade, 10 inch white shade, 10 inch white shade, 10 inch white shade.

**Table Lamp \$5.98**

Includes 10 inch white shade, 10 inch white shade, 10 inch white shade, 10 inch white shade.

**Marquand's Set of 48 Colonial Glass \$29c**

Includes 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase, 12 inch vase.

**For Thanksgiving**  
Steel Self-Basting Roasters and  
Bakers Half Price

Inflated top and bottom, self-basting.

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| 39c 10 x 18 | 19c |
| for .....   |     |
| 49c 11 x 18 | 24c |
| for .....   |     |
| 69c 12 x 18 | 34c |
| for .....   |     |

Up to \$2.00 Covered Roasters . . . . . 98c



Two sizes, 19 or 20-lb. turkey. "Model" and "Corona" brands. Enamelled, in gray, black spattered or blue glazed. Seamless, sanitary, self-basting. Subject to slight imperfections. Limited quantity. N mail nor telephone orders.

**98c "Favorite" Food Choppers**  
—4 steel choppers, one double, making 5 in all..... **63c**  
**Ideal Choppers**—The kind that may be taken apart, limited quantity. **98c**  
at .....



**75c**  
Seamless and lipped  
3, 4 and 5-pint sizes

**Gray Enameled Ware**

[illegible][illegible]

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p><b>FAMOUS</b><br/>The Water Pail,<br/>18 and 11-qt., limited<br/>quantity <b>\$9.95</b></p> | <p><b>Van Deusen Cake Pans</b></p> <p>10-qt. set, <b>\$29.95</b><br/>         8-qt. set, <b>\$24.95</b><br/>         Cake or Muffin<br/>         Pan, 13-hole<br/>         size, <b>\$19.95</b><br/>         Also a limited<br/>         quantity of sec-<br/>         ondary size 11-<br/>         qt. size at half<br/>         price <b>\$9.95</b></p> |  <p>13-hole size, <b>\$19.95</b><br/>         value, at <b>\$24.95</b></p> |  <p>with steel, Harg-<br/>         tater dust, Burns<br/>         over or waste ma-<br/>         terial.</p> <p>11-in. Regular <b>\$98c</b><br/>         14-in. <b>\$1.49</b><br/>         16-in. <b>\$1.49</b><br/>         17.5-in. <b>\$1.49</b></p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**At Half Price**  
Always advertised in magazines and sold by agents for 98c.  
**ONLY 300 SEES. While 45c**  
**They Last**  
One Deep Tubed Pan. Two Pans, choice round or square; One Measuring Cup, One Egg White, One Copy Scientific Cake Rules and Recipes.

**Fudding Moulds,**  
covered, tin.  
24¢ size, with  
and tube. Use  
only 25¢. At  
**24c**  
At 24¢ size, with  
tube. Use  
only 25¢. At  
**29c**

## Which Do You Prefer?

**Insert your own picture in any of the 120 patterns that we sell regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25 at only . . . 69c**



A black and white photograph of a window with patterned curtains. In the center of the window, a circular sign is visible, containing the text "Choice of 120 Patterns" and "69c".

For a quick cleanup sale we'll close out 815 pairs of the grade curtains at the ridiculously low price of \$10. The only cheaper curtains are the best choice.

NO MAIL VOUCHER TELEPHONE ORDERS

|                                                                                              |               |                                                     |            |                                     |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>\$10 Duplex</b><br>Velour Portieres.....                                                  | <b>\$5.95</b> | <b>25c and 35c Surims</b><br>and Marquiesettes..... | <b>14c</b> | <b>30c Window</b><br>Shades at..... | <b>21c</b> |
| Only 35 pairs of these beautiful hangings, in rich combination colorings. No Mail Orders.    |               |                                                     |            |                                     |            |
| Pretty drawnwork borders, in white, cream and arabic, on mercerized marquisettes and velour. |               |                                                     |            |                                     |            |
| All perfect, shades, in good colorings; complete with fixtures and pull, ready to hang.      |               |                                                     |            |                                     |            |

## The Fur Season

## Is Here at Last

### Do Prices Go Up? NOT at Bacon's'

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>25 Black American Fox Muffs, <b>\$12.95</b></p> <p>25 Genuine Ermine Muffs, <b>\$49.95</b></p> <p>27.50 Genuine Ermine Scarfs, <b>\$22.95</b></p> <p>20 Black Lynx Scarfs, <b>\$10.95</b></p> <p>20 Natural Red Fox Scarfs, <b>\$24.95</b></p> <p>25 Painted Manchurian Wolf (Chien) Scarfs, <b>\$24.95</b></p> <p>50 Black Fox Sets, large round muffs and animal scarfs, <b>\$32.95</b></p> <p>25 Natural Wolf Sets, <b>\$16.95</b></p> <p>40 Genuine Black Lynx Sets, round, <b>\$22.95</b></p> <p>15 Natural Raccoon Muffs, <b>\$8.95</b></p> | <p>50 Black Hudson Lynx (Coney) Muffs, <b>\$33.95</b></p> <p>27.50 Natural Marten Muffs, <b>\$14.95</b></p> <p>50 Natural Mink Muffs, <b>\$22.95</b></p> <p>245 Black Pony Coats, beautifully mixed skins, 42 to 45 inches long, <b>\$22.95</b></p> <p>275 Natural Muskrat Coats, <b>\$54.95</b></p> <p>4000 Hudson Seal Coats, 42 inches long, <b>\$69.95</b></p> <p>275 Natural Pony Coats, 40 inches long, <b>\$34.95</b></p> <p>115 Hudson Seal Coats, marten collar, <b>\$79.95</b></p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



Colonial style. Three piece  
dull finish.  
Buffet is 46 inches wide, with  
**\$30 Dresser or  
Chiffonier**



**\$19.98**

We've illustrated one of the several plans available in modern maple or walnut. CME furniture is made in maple birch.

**Twenty Special Sales** Under One Heading

*Undermuslins, Petticoats, Aprons*

Two of the Bargains Are Less Than Half Price

**29c Corset Covers**—Lace and embroidery trimmed, all sizes  
**30c Drawers**—Of cambie with ruffle of gold embroidery  
**40c Night Gowns**—Kimono

**19c**

**50c Night Gowns**—Trimmed with lace and embroidery in a variety of designs...  
**50c Envelope Chemise**—With dainty trimmings of embroidery and lace  
**50c Corset Covers** and

**59c**

is occupied by New  
 tinolous will be  
 seen that stocks i

**\$9,000 W**

[illegible]

**STOCK MUST BE REDUCED AT ONCE**  
 takes over a portion of the Furniture space until after Christmas to make room for New England's  
 the Third Floor. To make room for Rugs the Furniture stock must be radically reduced.

|                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Dining Suite</b> | <b>\$35 Dining Room Suite</b> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|



**\$49.50**

all mahogany veneered and  
ge mirror.

**\$75 Dining Room Suite**

**8-Pieces Golden Quartered Oak**

Duffel Table  
and 4 Chairs  
one of above,  
\$54.50

100 Seate of  
Mahogany  
\$69.50








**\$25 Dining Table**

**\$14.95**

Quartered oak, heavy pedestal base,  
4-inch top, mirrored pattern.

**\$10.00 Music Cabinet**

**\$5.98**

Polished mahogany finish, fine workmanship, with plenty of shelf room.



**\$25.00 Folding Table**

**\$14.95**

Pinned oak or mahogany finish with felt top. Substantial and light weight.



## 10,000 Thanksgiving Baskets

[illegible]

**SUGAR . . .** Best granulated with grocery orders, not including flour, sugar, peaches. **5¢**

**32c Coffee . . . 24c** **FANCY MALIBERRY** This is the best best grade to

|                                                                                                                             |  |                                                                                            |  |                                                                     |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Limit 50 c.</p> <p>Fifth Floor 10 lbs. with \$2.00 worth<br/>15 lbs. with \$3.00 worth<br/>20 lbs. with \$4.00 worth</p> |  | <p>the Grange Juice<br/>in bottles at<br/>18c</p> <p>the Marshbrook<br/>Cherries at 3c</p> |  | <p>the Clemen-<br/>tine Grape 18c</p> <p>the Walnuts<br/>at 10c</p> |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

|                                      |      |                                          |         |                                |     |                                |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| pack, can                            | 80c  | & Lemon<br>bottle                        | 23c     | Hotels                         | 10c | The Haislens<br>Culver, Maxson |
| the Corn-<br>Majors                  | 11c  | the Exposed<br>Milk -<br>Purified        | 7c      | The Film<br>Fading -<br>Alfred | 10c | the Soap -<br>Kirk             |
| Don                                  | 1.25 | si                                       |         | the Film<br>Fading -<br>Alfred | 29c | the Pure<br>Lard -<br>Amson's  |
| the Tomatoes -<br>Hatch and<br>Hatch | 13c  | Sunshine<br>Mixture -<br>Special holiday | 2 Ho.   | Mine's<br>Nerve Patch          | 9c  | the                            |
|                                      |      | 12c                                      | Amson's |                                |     |                                |

[illegible][illegible]

## Removal Sale of Rugs

England's largest popular price Toy Store. After two more selling days their annual removal to the 4th floor with furniture. It may readily be reduced, consequently we will sell

























# I SAW SIX HUNDRED MEN BUY TWENTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF CHALMERS CARS IN FORTY MINUTES

The New Six-30 with 3400 r. p. m. Engine at \$1050

It was an event—history. Not an ordinary dealers' convention. It was a crowd of six hundred human dynamos—the best lot of merchants I have ever seen assembled under one roof.

Mr. Chalmers called the new car the 3400, because the engine turns at a speed of 3400 revolutions per minute.

It is the fastest engine speed ever developed for stock car use in America.

Some cars turn up 2000; some 2200. Others do only 1400. There are one or two that reach 2600, and one that records 3000.

Such super-engine speed means great power from a small motor—a light-weight chassis, and, all told, a live, peppery car. In other words, it does what the big brute of a car used to do, only this new 3400 Chalmers is a lot faster in acceleration and more alert in every way. It is a six-cylinder car—the Chalmers Six-30.

When he told us the price—\$1050, we were dumfounded.

Then he showed us the car. One glance was enough—it told a volume.

The stamped began. In forty very short minutes I saw 600 men buy \$22,000,000 worth of those new 3400 Chalmers.

I bought all they would sell me. I wanted more. We all wanted more. We insisted upon more—begged for more.

Some recited census figures—others mentioned increase in wealth per capita in their communities. But it was no use. The Chalmers people said they simply could not build any more.

They took us, then, from the Convention Hall to another large building. A door was opened.

There before our very eyes stood a phalanx of these bright new Chalmers—not one, not two, but hundreds of them.

It was a shock to our optic nerves, and to our imagination—but a pleasant one.

For automobile dealers are used to going down to automobile conventions and taking a look at a pretty new model on a pedestal—then going home and waiting three months or more for deliveries. We certainly never expected to see more than one or two finished cars.

Asking for deliveries of a demonstrator before sixty days in previous years was like asking the Rhode Island Red to lay the Golden Egg.

Somebody got up and said that we would find a name tagged on each car and to go and get ours.

It was like sixty football teams going down the field on a punt.

I found my car. I drove her in the big parade—a \$300,000 parade that turned into a \$22,000,000 procession for Chalmers. She travelled all over Detroit on a three-mile-an-hour speed, never buckled; never heated up.

When the parade was over I got her out in the open and stepped on the little button.

I never before saw such acceleration.

I have felt under foot Brussels and Wilton, but never have I felt real Velvet until now.

It was magnificent.

Then I got out and lifted the bonnet and opened the throttle.

I ran her up and up and up, and the faster the little engine sped, the softer and smoother she ran. I understood then why they called her the 3400 Chalmers.

If there was one single throb left in her, my good right ear failed to record the irregularity.

I put the car over some of my own little hurdles and it gave me back the laugh. I could not tease her a bit.

Then I lost no time in getting her down here in the salesroom. For I wanted my own people to see it—you people. I knew you folks here at home would go wild over her the minute you saw her in action.

When I got back to the Chalmers plant, I got hold of Mr. Chalmers, took him aside and asked him how he could do it for \$1050.

Now, Mr. Chalmers is a man of action.

When the war came, he figured that the price of materials would rise. So he took advantage of a low market and bought.

If he had waited and built this car of materials purchased in the present market, the chances are his cost experts would have put a list price of \$1400 or \$1500 on the car.

Mr. Chalmers then explained to me what had been accomplished in the great Chalmers plant in the way of new practices and new operations and new equipment. You know that all Chalmers cars are manufactured—motors, clutches, transmissions, etc., all built from the raw in the great Chalmers shops—not assembled, not bought outside and assembled by Chalmers, but built completely in Chalmers Shops.

I went out and looked the plant over and I never stopped until I had been in every one of those twenty-two magnificent buildings. I saw every machine at work. I saw these new cars coming through. Enthusiasm was written large on every mechanic's face. Every man takes a pride in his good work.

I saw machines I never knew existed before. I saw new buildings. I saw great quantities of material piled high all ready for the foundry. There was hustle in the air. There was prosperity. I caught it in the first building I entered.

Then I wanted to get back and tell you all about this magnificent new 3400 Chalmers—to show it to you—to let you "feel" it.

To see it makes you reach for your check book—quick. It is here now. Come see it.

I am making deliveries in the order of sales.

*Harry N. Rye* Gen. Mgr.

**CHALMERS MOTOR CO. of MASSACHUSETTS, Inc.**

620 Commonwealth Avenue, - - - - - Boston, Mass.

A Few Live Dealers Wanted

Phone Back Bay 4003







# PANORAMA OF THE ENORMOUS CROWD OF 50,000 AND SOME OF THE THRILLING



Mahan scoring Harvard's second touchdown, after racing around Yale's right end.

Copyright, 1915, International Film Service.



Copyright, 1915, International Film Service.



# PLAYS IN THE HARVARD-YALE GAME AT THE HARVARD STADIUM YESTERDAY



King making a sixty-yard run for a touchdown.

Copyright 1915 International Film

Mahan kicking from behind his own goal post.



Mahan being tackled by Van Nostrand, Blue quarterback, following a plunge through centre.









as he moved his center for six yards before McKinlock stopped him. Neville and his Tale warriors









# Mature Popular Judgment Says This is the Car to Buy

This model was announced early last June.

In a few weeks we had built, sold and delivered more of these cars than had ever before been built of any car of over 100 inch wheelbase, by any producer anywhere in any length of time.

At that time we were building about 300 cars a day.

With more of these cars in every-day service in the hands of owners than of any other car of its size ever produced

There was, very quickly, everywhere, the greatest opportunity ever offered for people to judge a car by its performance.

Now we are building over 600 cars per day.

This unprecedented demand follows the performance test in every-day service, not of a few thousand cars, but of a record output.

In the mature judgment of the buying public, you get more for your money in this car than you can get in any other car now on the market.

Never before has the purchaser of an automobile had so well founded, clear and conclusive a popular judgment as this to guide him in right selection.

Let us show you the car and demonstrate it.

The five passenger touring car is \$750; the roadster \$725; the famous Overland Six seven passenger touring car \$1145 the new Model 75 is \$615 for the touring car; \$595 for the roadster, all prices f. o. b. Toledo.

## CONNELL & McKONE, Distributors

167 Massachusetts Ave., Boston  
Phone B. B. 4314

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



"Made in U. S. A."



















# FLYERS SOON TO CROSS OVER THE ATLANTIC

Trip Could Be Made Any Day Now, Says Glenn H. Curtiss

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Aeronauts are expected to cross the Atlantic in a non-stop trip, according to Glenn H. Curtiss, who is in charge of the project. The trip is expected to be made in a few days, and the aircraft is expected to be in the air by the end of the month. Curtiss is confident that the trip will be successful, and he is confident that the aircraft will be able to make the trip in a few days. The trip is expected to be made in a few days, and the aircraft is expected to be in the air by the end of the month. Curtiss is confident that the trip will be successful, and he is confident that the aircraft will be able to make the trip in a few days.

# Judge, 84, Has Kept His Vow to Lincoln

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Judge William W. Cook, 84, who has kept his vow to Lincoln, is expected to die soon. Cook was a prominent lawyer and a member of the Lincoln Club. He was known for his loyalty to Lincoln and his dedication to the cause of the Union. Cook was a prominent lawyer and a member of the Lincoln Club. He was known for his loyalty to Lincoln and his dedication to the cause of the Union.

# Bike Rider Killed Before Long Grind

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Louis Kuehl was killed on the third day of his long grind. Kuehl was a professional cyclist and was known for his endurance. He was killed while riding his bike on a road near Chicago. Kuehl was a professional cyclist and was known for his endurance. He was killed while riding his bike on a road near Chicago.

# Farmhouse Burned at West Lebanon

WEST LEBANON, N. H., Nov. 21.—A farmhouse was burned down on Sunday. The fire started in the kitchen and spread to the rest of the house. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The farmhouse was a two-story building and was owned by a family. The fire was a major disaster for the family.

# POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne

The United States Army and Allied Forces are expected to receive a new type of shoe. The shoe is designed to be comfortable and durable, and it is expected to be used by the hospital corps. The shoe is made of a special material and is designed to provide extra support and cushioning. The shoe is expected to be a major improvement over the current shoes used by the hospital corps.

# TWO MORE TAKE OUT COUNCILLOR FIGHT PAPERS

Berwin of Brighton, Republican, and Reardon, Dorchester Democrat, in Race.

Former Alderman William Berwin and Councilor John Reardon are expected to run for the position of councillor. Berwin is a Republican and Reardon is a Democrat. They are both experienced politicians and are expected to be strong candidates. The race is expected to be a close one, and the results are expected to be announced in a few days.

# Hold Boston Man for Worthless Check

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A man was held for a worthless check. The man was arrested by the police and is expected to be charged with a crime. The check was for a large sum of money and was considered to be a serious offense. The man is expected to be held in custody until the charges are filed.

# TO CELEBRATE 100TH YEAR

The recent birthday festivities of the city of Boston were held in honor of the 100th anniversary of the city's founding. The festivities included a parade, a concert, and a fireworks display. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and the atmosphere was festive. The 100th anniversary is a significant milestone for the city, and the festivities were a celebration of the city's history and achievements.

# Bates Promises Quincy Clean Up Republican-Socialist Tells Plans

Nominated by G. O. P., His Election as Mayor is Regarded a Certainty.

Mayor Bates has promised a clean up of Quincy. He is expected to implement a series of reforms and improvements to the city. Bates is a Republican and is expected to be elected as mayor. His plans include improving the city's infrastructure, reducing corruption, and promoting economic growth. Bates is confident that his plans will be successful, and he is confident that he will be elected as mayor.



Mayor Bates, Nominated by G. O. P., His Election as Mayor is Regarded a Certainty.

Says He is True to His Early Principles, but Needs Power to Enforce Them.

Mayor Bates has promised a clean up of Quincy. He is expected to implement a series of reforms and improvements to the city. Bates is a Republican and is expected to be elected as mayor. His plans include improving the city's infrastructure, reducing corruption, and promoting economic growth. Bates is confident that his plans will be successful, and he is confident that he will be elected as mayor.

# BAR WILL HONOR ROBERT M. MORSE

Boston University Law Association Arranges Banquet at the Hotel Somerset.

A banquet will be held in honor of Robert M. Morse. The banquet is being organized by the Boston University Law Association. Morse is a prominent lawyer and a member of the association. The banquet is expected to be a major event, and it is expected to be attended by many guests. Morse is a highly respected figure in the legal community, and the banquet is a testament to his achievements.

# Boston Man's Name in Oregon Trunk Mystery

By International News Service, PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21.—The police today were trying to solve the mystery surrounding the murder of an unidentified man whose trunk was found last night on a truck in the Willamette river.

A trunk found in the trunk box of a truck in the Willamette river. The trunk was found last night, and the police are trying to identify the man whose trunk it was. The man was found dead, and the police are trying to determine the cause of death. The trunk was found in a truck, and the police are trying to identify the driver of the truck. The man was found in a trunk, and the police are trying to identify the man whose trunk it was.

# Charlestown Woman Gas Poison Victim

Miss Margarette Hartwell, 55, of Charlestown, died of gas poisoning. She was found in her home, and the police are trying to determine the cause of death. The woman was found in her home, and the police are trying to identify the person who poisoned her. The woman was found in her home, and the police are trying to identify the person who poisoned her.

# Children at Work on Chanukah Program

Observations are under way for the Chanukah celebration of the religious school of the Temple Beth Shalom, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1. A program of music, recitations and games will be given by the children of the school. The program is expected to be a major event, and it is expected to be attended by many guests. The children are expected to perform a variety of songs and dances, and they are expected to be the highlight of the program.

# 30-Pound Turkey for White House Dinner

LEWISTON, Ky., Nov. 21.—A thirty-pound turkey, which will grace the White House dinner at the White House, was killed in a butchery here. The turkey was killed by a local butcher, and it is expected to be the centerpiece of the dinner. The turkey is a large bird, and it is expected to be a major attraction of the dinner. The turkey is expected to be a major attraction of the dinner.

# BOSTON POSTMEN FORM GLEE CLUB

School Centres of City Have Many Events on Program for the Week.

A glee club has been formed by the Boston Postmen. The club is expected to perform at various events and is expected to be a major attraction. The club is made up of members of the Postmen's Association, and they are expected to perform a variety of songs and dances. The club is expected to be a major attraction of the events they perform at.

**Thanksgiving GOOD THINGS TO EAT**

HOME MADE COOKING

Old Fashioned Mince Pie, 40c

Squash and Pumpkin Pie, 30c

English Plum Pudding, 35c

Individual Plum Puddings 10c

MY PERFECT POST CARD

1-11-1915

**DOLLARS are saved for you in this store,** where I try to get on their next shoes themselves.

**Here Are Some of the New Bargain Lots Ready Tomorrow**

**Examples of Bargains in Good Furs**

Ready Monday at 8:30—quantities are small in many instances and we advise early shopping. Here they are:

- Natural Raccoon Sets, Round Muff and Animal Scarf, \$12
- Black Fox Pillow Muffs, \$10 and \$15
- Pointed Sinks Fox Animal Sets, \$37.50
- Black Fox Neckpieces, \$8.50, \$12, \$15
- Natural Skunk Muff, \$13.50 and \$18.50
- Natural Skunk Neckpieces, \$10 and \$9.75
- Natural Mink Muffs, \$25, \$30
- Natural Mink Neckpieces, \$12.50, \$20 and \$25
- Black Lynx Neckpieces, \$12.50 to \$20
- Black Lynx Coats, 30 in. to 52 in. long, \$87.50, \$124.50, \$125
- Sable Squirrel Coats, 45 and 52 inches long, \$50 and \$55

**NOTE** No matter how low the price, every piece of fur in this store is guaranteed to be of the highest quality. The store is located at 1234 Main Street, Boston.

**Girls' Coats** —cheviots, boucles, corduroys, variety of styles. \$3.25—sizing 6 to 14 yrs. —collaring collars and belts.

**Infants' and Children's Clothes**

- Children's Brushed Wool Sets —sweater, leggings and slip. \$1.95
- Children's White Dresses —French style, fine material, double trim with embroidery, lace and ribbon. 59c
- Infants' White Dresses —sizing 6 months to 2 years. 29c
- Children's White Dresses —Wide variety of styles, in Empire and French models, trimmings of blue lace and dainty embroideries and ribbon. 89c

**Big Variety of Bargains in Dresses**

**Of Velvet** \$9.35

SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE STYLES in imported 100% black velvet, of all self material or combined with satin or tulle.

Some are fur trimmed, some have trimmings of wide silk band, embroidered girdles, silk sashes, pockets.

Women's and misses' sizes, in navy, black and green. \$9.35

**Dresses of Serge and Silk Combined.**

**LIVER NEW STYLES** some with embroidered 50% silk and collars, skirts with pockets, mirror effects, Georgette crepe collars, etc. Women's and misses' sizes in navy, green, black or brown.

—And many other extraordinary dress bargains at \$5.50, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

**Misses' and Boys' Union Suits 35c**

Winter weight, jersey ribbed, fleeced cotton, long sleeves, buttoned sleeves and ankle pants. 18c

**New 6-Piece Fitted Leather Hand Bags 79c**

Long shape, black leather bag, fabric lining, gilt nickel or gun metal clasp. Plenty for Monday. Afternoon—7

**Scarfs, 55c**

58 inches long, 12 inch wide, fringed ends, in various colors. 55c

**Veilings 19c**

In new pattern, fringed ends, in various colors. 19c

**Waists \$2-3**

At these dollars —Georgette crepe, silk, satin, and various other materials. \$2-3

**Envelope Chemises Of Muslin 50c**

Streamlined, long sleeves, in various colors. 50c

**Shoes \$1.25**

White or pink top, with various styles, in various colors. \$1.25



**USED CARS AND ACCESSORIES**  
Motorcycles—Horses and Carriages—Musical Instruments and Agents Wanted.  
Listed in This Section

# Real Estate and Want Ads Section

**Boston American**  
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

**APARTMENT ADVERTISING**  
Real Estate and Farm Ads in The Section. Also Houses To Let, Vacant Rooms, Business Opportunities, Agents Wanted and Help Ads.

## ACTIVITY CONTINUES IN REALTY MARKET

Both Vacant and Improved Property in Good Demand—Plenty of Money for Mortgages.

Activity continues to characterize the progress of the real estate market. Like the first fortnight of the month, last week's sales totaled by a considerable margin the usual total of transfers for this period of the year.

Both improved and unimproved vacant lots in the Brookline, Roxbury and other sections were taken over for improvement. Very important parcels, with assessed valuations in the vicinity of \$100,000, are in the Back Bay and two in the North End—also featured in the week's transactions.

Tuesday and Friday were the busiest days of the week. On Tuesday 122 and on Friday 112 transfers were recorded in the official County Registry of Deeds.

The market as a whole showed in the general activity. In fact the large amount of money available for mortgages is one of the dominating factors in the large demand for real estate.

For example, well over \$1,500,000 in mortgages was placed on an increase of about fifty per cent over the previous week, and more than twice the value of mortgages placed during the corresponding period a year ago.

A summary of the more important of the week's transfers follows:

**Expert Advice Free on All Real Estate Matters**

Here is the way to secure information free, from the AMERICAN'S experts, regarding all real estate matters:

- 1—Write on the question clearly on postal or letter.
- 2—Sign your name and address, and a number to appear.
- 3—Forward the query, addressed to the Real Estate Information Bureau, Boston AMERICAN.
- 4—Then watch the columns of this section every Sunday.

### TO BUILD 2-FAMILY HOUSE.

Walter S. Freeman, of the Humboldt Building, has sold for Edward P. Whittemore the lot of land numbered 23 Morton street, Boston. There are 6,072 square feet. John L. Wetmore, the purchaser, will build a two-family house.

## Build Fireproof Dwellings in Newton Experiment With New Type of House

GROUP OF ATTRACTIVE FIREPROOF HOUSES BUILT ON MORTON STREET



Real estate men, city planners and architects are watching closely the construction of a group of houses in Newton Centre, just off Commonwealth avenue, which depart radically from anything that has ever been attempted in the State.

The houses are of thoroughly fireproof construction, yet, unlike fireproof houses heretofore erected, vary in style, are unusually attractive and approach closely in cost similar houses built of combustible materials.

Heretofore the great objection to the fireproof house—built of concrete or other material—has been that it is almost impossible to get a fireproof house in design without excessive cost.

The construction of separate units for each building, which meant almost doubling in cost. The result was that fireproof dwellings had either to be of extremely the same pattern or an excessive cost as to be unmarketable, except at a loss.

Consequently, fireproof dwellings have been confined almost exclusively to the housing of mill operatives and laborers, where appearance and architectural effect were entirely disregarded.

The Newton houses, however, solve this difficulty.

Five of these houses have just been constructed by the Hantley Engineering and Land Reclaiming Company, a branch of Stone and Webster, on a tract of land fronting on Morton street, in Newton Centre. Additional dwellings will be started at once, and during the course of another year after fireproof houses will have been built.

**CONCRETE AND GYPSUM USED.**

Two well-known fireproof materials are used in these houses—concrete and gypsum. Reinforced concrete frames are used for the frame, door and roof, and spaces between the beams are filled with gypsum block.

Over the gypsum roof, concrete or the plaster is laid, and a wooden floor raised. The gypsum block is a great advantage over ordinary concrete, in that it is very light and the underlaid of the floor thus constructed leaves a perfectly flat surface for a plastered ceiling, saving

## BOSTON TO CENTRE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED

Recent Developments Make It Certain That Future Auto Buildings Will Be Built Near Commonwealth and Brookline Aves.

It is the opinion of many observers that the future of the automobile industry in Boston will be centered at a point approaching a million dollars. At the present time several buildings, to be used for storing and selling automobiles, are being erected at the junction of Commonwealth and Brookline avenues, near the intersection of the latter with the Back Bay, as the center of the city's automobile industry.

In the vicinity during the past year a number of new structures, devoted to the automobile industry, have been erected. One of the most important of these is a building, valued at \$1,000,000, which is being erected at the junction of Commonwealth and Brookline avenues, near the intersection of the latter with the Back Bay, as the center of the city's automobile industry.

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## "Larchwood" Developing Rapidly

Development of "Larchwood" section in the North End, which is being developed by the Larchwood Development Company, is going on steadily. Although the development of the section has been slow, it is expected that the section will be developed in the near future.

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## REALTY MEN PREPARE TO TAKE PART IN TAX FIGHT

Exchanges Will Have Representatives at Beacon Hill to Oppose Imposition of Additional Tax Burdens on Real Property

Real estate men in the city are preparing to take part in the tax fight. They are expected to have representatives at the Beacon Hill conference, which is being held to oppose the imposition of additional tax burdens on real property.

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## New England Shows Slight Building Gains

New England has shown a slight increase in building activity. The increase is attributed to the fact that the building industry is beginning to recover from the effects of the recent recession.

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## Mayor Lays Cornerstone of New Building

The Mayor of Boston has laid the cornerstone of a new building. The building is expected to be completed in the near future.

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## J. Philip Hart Buys Estate in Dover

J. Philip Hart has bought a large estate in Dover. The estate is expected to be developed in the near future.

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## R. H. Dana to Address Exchange Members

R. H. Dana will address the members of the Exchange. The address is expected to be held in the near future.

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## Sell Vacant Land on Commonwealth Ave.

Vacant land on Commonwealth Avenue is being offered for sale. The land is expected to be developed in the near future.

Vacant land on Commonwealth Avenue is being offered for sale. The land is expected to be developed in the near future.

## LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY, GOOD MOTTO FOR REALTY BUYER

Many Purchasers of Real Estate Defrauded Because They Buy Without First Hand Knowledge.

Address all inquiries to the State Information Bureau, Boston AMERICAN.

Many Purchasers of Real Estate Defrauded Because They Buy Without First Hand Knowledge.

## Associates Build Five Houses in Brookline

Papers have been recorded for the purchase of five houses in Brookline. The houses are expected to be completed in the near future.

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## CONVEY JAMAICA PL. HOUSE.

Final papers passed yesterday for the conveyance of a house in Jamaica Plain. The house is expected to be completed in the near future.

Final papers passed yesterday for the conveyance of a house in Jamaica Plain. The house is expected to be completed in the near future.

## BRICK HOUSE IS SOLD.

A brick house in the North End has been sold. The house is expected to be completed in the near future.

A brick house in the North End has been sold. The house is expected to be completed in the near future.

## DOVER ESTATE SOLD.

A large estate in Dover has been sold. The estate is expected to be developed in the near future.

A large estate in Dover has been sold. The estate is expected to be developed in the near future.

## WEST ROXBURY SALE.

A large estate in West Roxbury has been sold. The estate is expected to be developed in the near future.

A large estate in West Roxbury has been sold. The estate is expected to be developed in the near future.

## WHAT'S THE USE

Of reading about the city looking for a house? The answer is simple: to find out what's the use of reading about the city looking for a house?

Of reading about the city looking for a house? The answer is simple: to find out what's the use of reading about the city looking for a house?

## WHO IS AFRAID

Of house-hunting when you have a copy of the Boston AMERICAN? The answer is simple: to find out who is afraid of house-hunting when you have a copy of the Boston AMERICAN?

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## Used Cars and Accessories

## AN ENDORSEMENT

In 10 months over 1000 Dodge Brothers cars have been delivered in Massachusetts.

Have covered over 100,000 miles with practically no cost for upkeep.

Nearly 150 persons gave us their praise who were unable to get cars.

Numerous bona fide offers to customers of \$40 to \$100 premium over list price found no takers.

It is not the judgment of these Massachusetts business men an endorsement.

The purchaser's anxiety to get Dodge Brothers cars explains the low prices on other makes.

No guesswork, buying here results known beforehand.

Numbers opposite cost indicate total times advertised at this price.

**Henshaw Motor Co.**

Dodge Bros. (1) \$580 to \$625

1915 Peerless (1) \$350

1915 Ford (2) \$400

1915 Ford (1) \$350

1915 Studebaker (1) \$500

1915 Maxwell (1) \$450

1915 Ford (1) \$350

1915 Overland (1) \$425

1915 Ford (1) \$350

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1915 Overland (1) \$425

1915 Ford (1) \$350

1915 Overland (1) \$425

## Used Cars and Accessories. Used Cars and Accessories. Used Cars and Accessories.

# GREATEST AUTOMOBILE CLEARANCE SALE

## in the History of the Industry

It being absolutely impossible for us to carry over between seventy-five to one hundred used cars, owing to storage expenses, insurance and other incidental expenses.

We will unreservedly sell for the best offer any or all of these cars. This is an **OPPORTUNITY** unheard of before. Four and six-cylinder cars, roadsters, five and seven-passenger touring cars, Buicks, Hudsons, Reos, Cadillacs, Buicks, Studebakers, Chalmers, Overlands, Oaklands, Fords, Paiges, and, in fact, cars of every known make.

If you have \$100 to \$300 to invest, it is well worth your time to investigate.

This SALE will continue **EACH EVENING DURING THE WEEK** until 10 P. M., except Thursday, and there will be five salesmen at all times in attendance.

Please bear in mind you cannot offend us in making any offer, even though it is ridiculously low. We simply have to **MOVE** these cars.

## BUICK BOSTON COMPANY

97 Massachusetts Ave., Boston Mass.

Back Bay 5800

Used Car Department, 98 Massachusetts Ave.—Take Elevator

### Guarantee Money's Worth in Mileage

Or We Will Make Good: Is the Strongest Guarantee in the World. This is the System All Our Tires are Sold.

Thousands of tires to be sacrificed for this sale; call and be convinced that we sell quality at the lowest price possible.

**Balala, Gordon, Mamfeld, Dixie, Apex, Pullman.**

Read these prices and remember our guarantee holds good.

Read these prices and remember our guarantee holds good.

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### George Grow Auto Co.

221-223 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON

TEL. 7020-7021, 7022 BACK BAY

1915 Hudson 6-40 Run. \$300

1914 Stutz Roadster \$875

1914 Regal Coupe \$550

1915 Studebaker Run. \$600

1914 Buick Runabout \$450

1914 Overland, 5-Pass. \$425

1914 Chevrolet Runabout \$400

1914 Regal 5-Pass. \$400

1915 Metz Runabout \$250

1915 Metz Runabout \$250

1914 Buick Runabout \$300

1914 King, 5-Pass. \$375

1915 Overland, 5-Pass. \$225

1915 Peerless, 7-Pass. \$285

1912 Chalmers '36' Tour. \$250

1911 Cadillac Toy Tonneau \$250

1913 Stoddard, 7-Pass. \$300

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1913 Stoddard, 7-Pass. \$300

1913 Stoddard, 7-Pass. \$300

1913 Stoddard, 7-Pass. \$300

### Great Automobile Bargains

These are the days for doing useful things and we are busy from morning until night doing a full day's work. During our great sale last week we sold 45 cars, and in order to make room for our new consignment deal we will sell every car now on our saleroom at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Mr. E. Henry Haskins, the Manager, has instructed the salesmen to cut prices so as to move every car before Saturday. Now then, for slightly used, late model, guaranteed autos call at

**68 Brookline Ave. BOSTON**

**\$400 to \$550**

1915 Regal Touring Car

1914 Overland 5-Pass.

1914 Stutz Roadster \$875

1914 Regal Coupe \$550

1915 Studebaker Run. \$600

1914 Buick Runabout \$450

1914 Overland, 5-Pass. \$425

1914 Chevrolet Runabout \$400

1914 Regal 5-Pass. \$400

1915 Metz Runabout \$250

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1914 Buick Runabout \$300

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1913 Stoddard, 7-Pass. \$300

### BIG VALUES On All Seconds

Our tires are giving our customers **GOOD SATISFACTION.**

Our seconds are proving better than we ever expected. We have had no complaints from our hundreds of customers—therefore you take no chance when you buy seconds from the Massachusetts Tire Co.

Be sure to state when ordering whether you want Clincher, Quick Detachable or Straight Side casings. All non-skid 105's higher. Our tires and tubes are all fresh and pliable. Big discounts on Firealls.

Goods Shipped C. O. D. With Privilege of Examination

MAIL ORDERS

153 Massachusetts Ave., BOSTON

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## Used Cars and Accessories. Used Cars and Accessories. Used Cars and Accessories.

### Used and Re-built Motorcycles

1914 Harley-Davidson, fully equipped..... \$100.00

1915 Thor, two speed, fully equipped..... 150.00

1913 Harley-Davidson..... 80.00

1914 Harley-Davidson, three speed, fully equipped..... 140.00

Yale, two speed..... 60.00

Yale, two speed..... 60.00

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### W. J. Walker

The Motorcycle Man

178 & 182 Columbus Ave. BOSTON

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## Business Opportunities.

[illegible]

BOYS AND GIRLS  
SHOW HOW TO  
RAISE POULTRY

# EAT BIG MEAL IF HEAD ACHES, Y SAYS SCIENTIS

**Travelers' Guide**

**CUNARD**

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

|           |   |    |    |       |
|-----------|---|----|----|-------|
| CALEDONIA | 1 | 10 | 10 | A. M. |
| PAKATA    | 1 | 10 | 10 | A. M. |
| PAKATA    | 1 | 10 | 10 | A. M. |
| PAKATA    | 1 | 10 | 10 | A. M. |
| PAKATA    | 1 | 10 | 10 | A. M. |

ROUND THE WORLD TOUR.

[illegible]

State Rewards Young Folks Who  
Proved There's Money in  
Poultry.

Professor Declares Empty Stomach Often Brings Pain to the Brain

COMPANY'S OFFICE 214 STATE ST.,  
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WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—All the big artillery the woman suffragists of the United States can unfurl is that they are trained on Congress when that body opens its next session on December 1.

"We want to make suffrage the big idea of the opening of Congress and to keep the minds of Congressmen and Senators for women prominently in their heads," said Mrs. J. W. Foster, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"We want to sweep Congress off its feet for suffrage before it can turn its attention to anything else."

This statement was made today by Mrs. A. C. Paul, the chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the Woman Suffrage Conference, and if the plans which she announced are carried out, the result, properly, there will be a large anti-suffrage demonstration in the nation's capital during the opening week of Congress in strictest attention to the number.

It is not likely the women supporters will meet an obstacle of this kind.

The state champion in the 1955 Massachusetts Boys' and Girls Poultry Club is J. Harold Merrick Wilbraham, who, with 10 hens in 100-day period, made a profit per hen of \$1.50. He has 100 birds in his flock. There were 1278 boys and girls in this state club. The score card was as follows: egg production, 40; profit, 20; reports, 15; story of experience, 15. The contest was conducted by the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

J. Harold Merrick automatically becomes president of this state club. He is a senior at the North Attleboro High School, Washington, D. C. There are 15 second winners, each of whom are to be given a trip to points of interest in New England.

The second prize winners with the scores are Ralph Williams, Harkness, 100; and John C. Morton, Jr., Washington, D. C. There are 15 second winners, each of whom are to be given a trip to points of interest in New England.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—If you wake up with a headache this morning detest Nolah that you don't want breakfast. A rasher of ham and eggs. This succulent steak is panaceda you need, for the chances you are hungry.

This on the authority of J. An. J. Carls, who is a physiologist at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Carls has experimented himself on his students, and on a number of his friends, and has found himself for the day. He has all sorts of things and drink all sorts of things, and he has found the effect of each on the electrical bulb before an audience of the results.

"I find that headache and restlessness are the result of the accumulation of hunger. I took a record of the results of the experiment of several men and found that pressure was stronger proportional to the amount of food eaten. The stronger. And headache, of course, the result of too high blood pressure."

Dr. Carls then proceeded to

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...alliance. I have pre-  
sented to all State legisla-  
tures and all organizations all over  
the country to victory through Con-  
gress their famous Susan B. Anthony  
Constitutional Amendment, which  
reads: "I don't know whether  
the leader of the cause is a  
man or woman suffrage which a  
woman was superior to warlike  
work in dragging single States into  
line, one at a time.

The United Union and the  
National American Woman Suffrage  
Association, separate organization  
with but a single thought, however  
are joining their forces for the on-  
slaught on Congress.

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There are 15 third prize winners  
who will be given a free week  
camp at the Massachusetts Amherst  
Turtle Hollow Camp, 1900  
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Murray Graves, Williamsburg 84  
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"They do no such thing" he says. "My experiments have proved that the stomach is not empty while he is chewing it, as he does the cafeteria, which are no potatoes now, has no effect whatever on the stomach. It has a very negligible effect on the flow of gastric juice. You get practically no stimulation from a ball of food. You do from seeing the food and the smell of it."

"Another series of experiments showed that an old man or an old woman with a long period of hunger has a much greater effect on hunger than a young one."

"Another of my experiments showed

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con. 341, George Bushman 33, Monks 35; Ray Mellor, Rutland 38; Charles 39; George Bushman 40; George 41; Bridgewater, 40; Rufus Melbourne 42; Longmeadow, 40; Rufus Eldridge 43.

Twenty-four prize winners were shown at the annual show, and the following were the winners of the various classes:

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator Pomeroy of Ohio told a story on William J. Bryan's recent campaign for the "dry" in Ohio, and how Mr. Bryan was suspected of violating neutrality by one of his willow German neighbors. In the course of an argument at Canton for prohibition Mr. Bryan observed that he was a willow German. When the Germans were present and remarked that the German Emperor was a "tree," immediately there was a disturbance in the audience and several persons were expelled. One man with an excited German who appeared to be trying to reach Mr. Bryan, the speaker, was rebuffed, and the excited individual led off. Later some one asked why he tried to break up the meeting. "He called the German Emperor a tree," was the reply. I didn't

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**Cycle Company Opens Store in Providence**

The Hub Motorcycle Company, Inc. has opened a new store in Providence, R. I. where they have taken over the well-known Excelsior motorcycle cycles for Rhode Island. The aboriginal is one of the oldest establishments in the city. The store was formerly located at 258 Columbus avenue.

The Boston store in the future will handle Indian motorcycles exclusively in Greater Boston, acting as a branch for Gloria N. Holden, Massachusetts avenue.

Mr. Linzell is in charge of the Rhode Island and the D. L. Brothers will push the sale of Hanes from the Boston store. A full line of Hanes will be on display next week and be on display at the

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Open 24 hours. Free bath and  
dressed hair. All the large, airy  
rooms have a view of the city.  
Hotel Van Vorstland, Manager of New York  
and Boston Hotels.  
When answering advertisements please



By T. E. POWERS, the Famous Cartoonist

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[illegible]

### No. 2—Lunnon and Vicinity.

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## Realism of No Avail.

THE best efforts to make a house attractive sometimes fail. It is only a district visitor in the East end of London asked the wife of a notorious drinker why she did not keep her husband from the public

Well," she answered, "I 'ave done my best, ma'am, but he will go  
here."

Why don't you make your home look more attractive?"

"I'm sure I've tried" and to make it "homelike, ma'am," was the reply. "I've took up the parlor carpet and sprinkled sand-st on the floor, and put a beer barrel in the corner. But, for", ma'am, that made a bit of difference."

### Tub Substitutes.

"Will you please tell your mother that the washing is not satisfactory," said a lady who had her laundering done by elbow work alone.

Well who does the washing when your mother's away?  
 "Father and annyver gentleman!"

## Disgusted.

**W**AITER (to the household)  
Well, 'ere's me, with two brothers and a cousin in Portland prison and three sisters in Pudding town workun, and then the first question strazger always ask me is—  
Waiter, are you a German?

**Would Spoil His Fun.**

THE young lad's mouth was exceedingly well developed. She sat in blissful contentment on the sea beach at Brighton, watching the restless sea, and something of its grandeur shed its light upon her soul. 'Oh, Bill,' she said to the young man by her side, 'ow grand it all is, ain't it? I feel as though—as though I could open my mouth and take it

A small boy, who was on the sand close by, looked up, a startled gleam in his eye.

But I say," he remarked, "you won't do it, will you? We only came down here yesterday

### Solubility Properties.

44 HIN 'avin' a bath. I say, it does make yer feet look funny afterwards"  
Oh, 'ow?"  
Aw, w'ite like."

### Tempting Royalty.

“Thames waiting the fission of the Oxford/Cambridge eight-oar race. . . . pass the time, the aquatic were being *gambols* into the water to see the urbsins dive for them. Even His Majesty would reach over, touch the Master of the Furze for a penny now and then and cast it into the water. Near His Majesty was seated an American millionaire, who in the same delirious amusement, but he soon ran out of pennies, and, reaching in his pocket, he found that the smallest coin he had was a shilling. He was just about to throw it in when an attendant rushed up.

“You mustn’t do that! My ax, yow know, you mustn’t do that!” he

White with Grief.

**T**IMES were bad, shocking but  
"It's not easy to make one grow up," grumbled the dog  
owner, as he pored through the "Lost and Found" column of a daily  
paper.

"Ain't there nuffin', Jim?" asked his pa.  
"Not half of nuffin'," granted Jim.  
"Why, where's yer eyes, Jim?" said his pa, a minute later. "Listen 'ere. 'Tout, at 4 o'clock last evening, a black good'n' between Shottlegate and the Cape Eden. No questions ask'd. Take 'em the good'n'."

"Gern, that doesn't matter," retorted his pal. "Jes' tell 'em it 'owled at 'em an' turned white with grief."

### Saving Them.

**CURATH:** I am glad to hear your husband is showing so much improvement, Mrs. Stiggins.

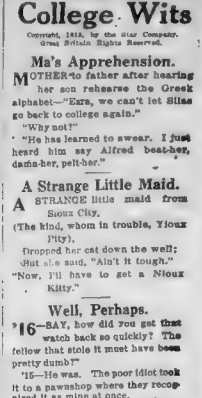
Some Luck.

**FIRST COSTER**—Well, poor old Bill's gone.  
**Second Coster** (sorrowfully)—Poor, indeed! Luckiest bloke in the market. Couldn't touch nothing without it turned to money. Insured 'ouse—burned in a month. Insured 'isself again'—accident—broke 'is arm first week. Joined the Burial Society last Toosday, and now he 'eased it. I call it luck.

### Kaiser in Danger.

THE VICAR—I hear your husband has gone off to the front this morning, Mrs. Biggs.

## BRINGING UP FATHER



## How to Manage a Husband

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DON'T ask a married woman for advice. They have never succeeded. Go ask an old maid. She knows just how it should be done.

Never ask him outright for money. Ray, "I was going to buy you some shirts today, wonderful bargains, but, do you know, I didn't have a cent!"

If you smell something that they can't change juice or ginger ale, don't scold him. Tell him you can mix a better one at home than he can possibly buy downtown.

If you want to go to the theatre, never wait until the morning of the performance to ask him. Plan ahead and on Sunday, when he is all comfortable in his big chair, with a good clear head, the papers, tell him that it will take you to the theatre such a night you won't waste him to go to church with you. It never fails.

Never, never blurt right out that you have just paid \$41 for a hat. Begin by telling him of a beautiful hat for \$37.75 which you were just crazy to get, and another that was only \$40 in which you looked stunning, but you knew it was wrong to pay so much, so you had common sense enough to get one for only \$41. By that time he will have been so frightened and then relieved that \$41 won't seem such a much.

And lastly and most important of all, don't try to manage him. Just try to get along pleasantly with him and the first thing you know he will be completely in your power.

## HOW TO MANAGE A WIFE.

Don't ask married men, because what they will tell you will give you the blues.

Never, never, never tell her some other woman looks stunning. She will say she would look that way if she had anything to wear. Tell her you don't understand how she always manages to look so well dressed. Keep telling her this and you will call off many a loose dog for realment.

But don't be stingy. Give her good clothes. The wife whose husband dresses her well overlooks a heap of imperfections in him.

If she insists on dragging you to church, stop after the service and go gaily with the soprano. Do this every Sunday and she will finally decide you need the rest and shouldn't be made to go to church.

When you come home and find her cranky and cross—keep away! Don't ask her what the matter is. She doesn't know herself. Call it "woman's way," and go over in the corner and read your paper.

But don't try to manage her. IT CAN'T BE DONE!

Doing Her Best.

A SERVANT girl one day went to her mistress in tears, and asked permission to go home for a few days—she had a telegram telling that her mother was ill.

"Of course, yes," said the mistress; "only, Maggie, do not stay longer than is necessary. We miss you."

Maggie promised to return, as soon as possible, and hurried away. A week passed without a word from her; then came a note by post: "Dear Miss B——, I will be back next week as please keep my place for me, mother is dying as fast as she can. To oblige—Maggie."

The Fatal Mistrip.

DR. MARCUS HERZ of Berlin is credited with saying to a patient who read medical books diligently in order to prescribe for himself: "Be careful, my friend. Some day you'll die of a misprint."

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"E"ver's one woman that does make me peevish, why ever when I think "bout her, hit's Eve."

"An' de reason dat I'm envious of her ain't because she didn't have no trouble catchin' a husband, for dat match was made in heaven, wherever de balance of 'em is cooked up, an' I've got my specious of whar dat place is."

Nuthin' is her because Eve didn't have to bodder keepin' her eye on Adam, s'pose 'tard dere war'n s'andler female pusses sayin' in sight Narn, de reason dat I'm envious of her ain't because she didn't have no trouble catchin' a husband, for dat match was made in heaven, wherever de balance of 'em is cooked up, an' I've got my specious of whar dat place is."

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## The Eternal Magdalene

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"I am the eternal Magdalene; made immortal by the touch of his hand, two thousand years ago. When they that would have stoned me, turned suddenly away, He raised me up, saying, 'Woman, I appoint thee my messenger. Go thou down the centuries and bear witness to this that thou hast seen. In every clime and in every season thou wilt find those who have sinned as thou hast sinned, stand between them and their persecutors as I have stood between thee and thine. And upbraid them not, for are they not all children of the same Father? There are among my disciples those who will preach of many things, but to you I entrust this text: 'He that is without sin among you, let him cast a stone at her.'"

CHARACTERS IN THE SCENE

ELIJAH BRADSHAW.....An exemplary citizen who is lacking a revival conducted by Rev. James Gleason, a "Bible Sunday" campaigner, one of the aims of which is to wipe out the red light district and drive the women from the city.

MARTHA BRADSHAW.....His wife, who has doubts of the wisdom of persecuting the women.

BLANCHE DUMOND.....One of the women. REV. BIRMINGHAM SMOLLET.....A clergyman. JUDGE BASCOMB.....A retired jurist. SCENE—The Bradshaw home.

MRS. BRADSHAW—Gentlemen, this is Miss DUMOND.

DUMOND—How do you do?

BRADSHAW (stiffly)—How do you do?

MRS. BRADSHAW—This is Rev. Smollet. And this is Judge Bascomb.

RASCOMB (embarrassed)—I am pleased to know you, Madame—er—Miss.

MRS. BRADSHAW—Miss DUMOND has called in response to my invitation.

BRADSHAW (triumphantly)—I see. Returned your call.

DUMOND—Precisely.

MRS. BRADSHAW—She tells me that she is about to leave the city.

SMOLLET—Indeed?

DUMOND—Yes. In the light of recent events I think I better, don't you?

RASCOMB (stiffly)—And may I be so bold as to inquire where you propose to leave?

DUMOND—Most certainly. I have bought a very attractive country place near Bedford, only a few miles west of here. I shall raise lots of chickens and serve dinners to gnomes and gnomes.

RASCOMB—I see. A road house they call it, don't they?

DUMOND—That's it. May I count on your patronage, Judge?

RASCOMB—Well, you see—I hardly—

DUMOND (smiles)—Yes, I see, perfectly.

SMOLLET—I trust that you are glad to get out of the city—that is, out of your old environment.

DUMOND—Personally, I am glad, though of course I can't speak for others. And personally I hope that you men are acting wisely, although, as I have told Mrs. Bradshaw, I have my serious doubts.

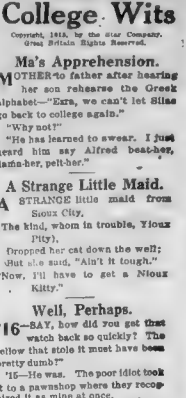
SMOLLET—And your conclusion is—

DUMOND—My conclusion is that if it were possible to stop this sort of thing it would have been stopped long ago. And in my humble opinion it can never be stopped until we change human nature. And I hardly think we can do that.

RASCOMB—No—hardly—

## By George McManus

## With the College Wits



## A Strong, Interesting Scene from the Successful Drama in Which Julia Arthur, the Famous Boston Actress, Is Playing

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DUMOND—And if you'll grant that the elemental things in human nature can't be changed to any great extent, you must agree that it is absolutely impossible to stamp out the sins that arise from these natural impulses. These two points admitted, the only thing left to decide is whether it is better for a city to set apart a district where all women who select this historic occupation must reside, or do as you are now doing, wipe out such a district and drive its residents to all other parts of the city. I'm on one side.

RASCOMB—Experimenting, indeed!

DUMOND—Experimenting, indeed!

DUMOND—Experimenting, indeed!

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DUMOND—Experimenting, indeed!

## Here's What Mirandy Has to Say About the Neighbors--By Dorothy Dix

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"E"ver's one woman that does make me peevish, why ever when I think "bout her, hit's Eve."

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# Coming East In Washington

By Willard Connely

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HERE was Teddy Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, Vice-President Fairbanks and General Grant—as old Charlie Bigelow used to sing. It was a great old song of the happy days of G. O. P. But now that the Democrats are in, all the haberdashers in the town have gone bankrupt, the barbers have to pull their trade in off the sidewalks. One of the characteristics of a true Democrat is not to care a hang how he looks, and he generally looks it.

Not that we're a Republican. We're neutral, but never yet have two Democratic administrations in succession accepted Washington. The American Federation of Tailors and Men's Outfitters won't stand for it. He sent Paul keep your eye on the date calendar.

This morning we strolled about the town and climbed ten thousand stone steps in our eagerness to become familiar with the buildings where in the United States was managed. All we found were a lot of old codgers, swinging doors of salmon design leading into offices where we weren't allowed, some books which looked as if they had been used several times containing scoured specimens of what made Betty Ross famous.

But, as we passed without, each time to the satisfaction of those bearded veterans of the War of 1812 who guard the doors (for they said that we had planted no bombs on the premises), we felt that we had done our patriotic duty. We had shown our interest in the government edifice, and the fatigue we suffer we lay on the altar of the U. S. A.

We plodded over to the Chamber of Engraving and Printing in one hour counterfeiting could be done legitimately. Near the door was a picture no artist could paint; moreover, it was a picture of money an artist could get. (Of course, we make no assertion about the amount which writers get, or deserve). Framed in this picture were U. S. currency bills, in denomination from \$10,000 down. We banqueted our eyes on those certificates, then we tried to tell ourselves that there were other things in this building besides the filthy wherewith.

All the same, in case of fire we intended to break that glass. In the printing des girls were counting off 100-case frogskins with no more agitation than if the notes were so many sixpence-silver postcards. Over where processes were screening, men were examining the imprint of what reeled off, and seeing if Ben Harrison's face on the 2-dollar bill was really a good likeness of Ben—just as if that meant anything to the one who shakes that bill out of his pay envelope.

We read that the collection in the Congressional Library was rich in "Americana." No doubt the New York Library is rich in New York, and the Newark Library—well, we won't specify what that's rich in. In this Library of Congress, which is a riot of edible-looking marble pillars—the kind that resemble chocolate and vanilla ice cream mixed—we saw bunches of Colonial manuscripts setting forth what a time Miles Standish and Captain Jack Smith had in keeping the Indians from demanding too many beads. And those were the wonderful days when manuscripts were never rejected.

An incident which happened in the argument room of the Supreme Court made us swear we'd never be a lawyer. The justices were doing in their chairs, seemingly bored to drowsiness, while a White West lawyer was pleading some phony freight rate stuff about those uninteresting States, Missouri and Kansas. The lawyer was getting in some disturbing leg and arm exercise as feebly as one of those jumping jacks without pulling a string. Instead of a plain omelette he was garnishing his speech with too much bordeaux.

In the middle of a long-distance sentence one of the Justices slowly opened his eyes and said to the word juggler:

"Which side of this case are you arguing?"

Whereupon the lawyer was recorded the sensation of feeling like three-tenths of a dollar.

Out at Mount Vernon we had our first glimpse at the Potomac River. And they say George Washington could throw a stone across it. If George never told it, he was what it is that led about him? We were the only day that was some white hope, for we learned at his home that he took a 13 shill, and could do twenty-two in the broad jump. It's a wonder the founder of that stone gag didn't say Geo. could jump across the Potomac. And his hair was light brown! He must have been a vain guy, else why wouldn't he ever take his wig off when an artist came around to paint him? About all of Virginia worth seeing at the time was George's. He also had 10,000 acres along the Ohio River, which nobody would take then or now as a gift. George was worth half a million, they said, but he couldn't convert it into hard rhino, and he even had to borrow the coin to take him to New York to be inaugurated President.

In those days this idea of being made President wasn't such a soft soap for the chosen person. However, as far as that goes, in those days Philadelphia was the most important city in these States United! And now look at it. (Kalamazoo and Deadwood papers kindly transcribe). Tom Jefferson, whose well-known "Declaration of Independence" placed him in the front rank of American writers both at home and abroad, was the first Presy to be inaugurated in this town. It happened in 1800, when the capital moved on Philly and moved down here. Major L'Enfant, ancestor of the family whose restaurants are whispered about all over the country, laid out the city, and he was some undertaker. When the government moved into Washington the city was a wilderness and there was but one good hotel. These conditions remain today.

It makes a ghastly wonderfully Colonial to hang around these vicinities. Last night we chided over into Maryland and looked up the old shack of Lord Baltimore. He came over about Mayflower time, only he came in a better boat and picked out a farm which grew more and better stuff than up New England way. In one tobacco field, for instance, we saw enough of the vile weed growing to set up plenty opposition to these corner coupon quacks.

As soon as we came within seeing distance of the "manor"—pardon us for waxing into antique romantic terms—a small bottle of bussards could be detected volplaning around directly overhead. We may be a dead one, in a way, but we have such bloom in intimacy on short acquaintance. They actually seemed to be giving us the third degree, until we stood up in the carriage and fapped our sparse arms violently against our rattling ribs, and emitted one or two raucous cries, to indicate that we might be a bigger bussard than they were.

Core in the horse, we called for a pipe and called for a bowl, and the Ethiopian battle cruiser who attended the summons brought us cigars and a schooner. So are the legends of yesterday smashed, without sentiment, though refreshing in a modern way.

We set before the freshest where Mrs. P. Baltimore, Md. (Maryland, not doctor), first warmed his plate, and we stood in the room where young Castles, aforesaid Washington's stepson, was married. And we eased our skins against more old furniture than any Fourth Avenue store claims to have on hand, which is some supply. Then being told that ghosts walked around the manor through the darkness night, we decided we'd not remain.

An hour later saw us back in the Capital City. And about four hours more will see us back on Broadway. Please have the ambulance at the station. We're off this travel stuff for a bit.

# OLD SI HAD A BRIGHT IDEA

Everybody  
Likes  
Country  
Life—

## THE MORNING SMILE

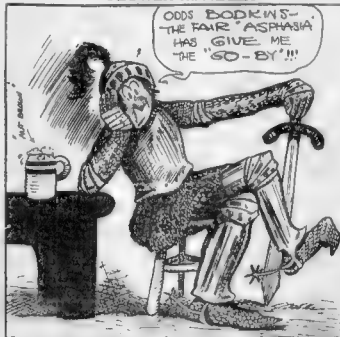
WEX JONES Editor

Vol. IV.

BOSTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

No. 50

### FLOWER PHRASES.



Knight—Bloomer—Serious

### Tickled to Death

This Plan Would Have  
Foiled Longfellow  
When He Tried to  
Write About the  
Clock on the  
Stairs.

TO THE EDITOR—Having  
just requested you as  
the leading authority on  
patents in the United States  
and New Jersey, I am taking  
the liberty of asking your opinion  
on my recent invention de-  
scribed below.

I am a young man residing in  
Brooklyn and I am in the watch-bus-  
iness—not a detective, you  
know, but watches to tell time  
with. I have invented a tickless  
watch, and your active mind will  
readily see the merits and grasp  
the selling possibilities of this  
article. It will be a boon to  
mankind. Subway travelers will  
now be able to read their  
watches, undisturbed by the  
ticking of their own or their  
neighbor's watch. It will re-  
move the cause of many recent  
railroad accidents, so engineers  
on fast trains will no longer  
have their attention distracted by  
the constant tick. Soldiers on  
the battlefield—but my enumer-  
ation any more of the advantages  
of the tickless watch, as you

have doubtless already grasped  
its possibilities.  
There is only one slight draw-  
back to my invention, I have not  
yet been able to get the darn  
thing to run.

Yours ticklessly,  
C. DETULLIN.  
1346 Barge St.

P. S.—If for any reason you  
may ever be compelled to visit  
Brooklyn, cross any one of the  
Brooklyn bridges west of  
Blackwell's Island and you can't  
miss it.

WEEKLY HEALTHY MINT.  
Don't drink carbonic acid.

If They  
Live  
in the  
City.

### Our Contribu- ting Editor

The following paragraphs are  
by our contributing editor, Hub  
Skittman, aged fourteen, of  
Chelsea, publisher and proprietor  
of the Chelsea Noon Moon.

#### GREAT DISASTER.

There was a great shipwreck  
in the subway tomorrow morning  
last night. There were ten dead  
and none killed, twenty hurt and  
more injured. The whole cause  
of the roof, causing the mast to  
ignite.

#### A SHORT POEM.

By "Dumb Poet."

A dog named Hub

Was a't' home

And a cat named

Was a't' home

And a cat named

Was a't' home

And a cat named

Was a't' home

And a cat named

Was a't' home

And a cat named

Was a't' home

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And a cat named

Was a't' home



I HAD a toothache  
AND WE cryed  
ROUND THE office  
AND MAC  
GAVE ME a card  
TO A drink  
ON BOYLSTON street,  
AND I walked over  
ACROSS THE Common  
AND THE Public Garden  
AND INTO the building  
AND WENT upstairs,  
AND WHATEVER it was  
THAT THE doctor did  
HE DID it all,  
AND WHEN I went in  
I'D FORGOT to tell him  
I HAD a weak heart.  
AND WHEN I came in  
THERE WAS a young woman  
RUBBING MY wrists,  
AND I sat up  
AND THEY gave me ammonia  
THERE MUST HAVE BEEN  
A PINT OF IT,  
AND I felt better,  
AND THE doctor said something  
ABOUT MY scruffs  
AND I gave it to him,  
AND I gave the young woman  
A POCKET piece  
THAT I'd carried  
FOR ELEVEN years  
AND IN the elevator,  
I SHOOK hands  
WITH THE elevator man  
AND THE passengers,  
AND TOLD non women,  
WHO WASN'T over forty,  
I THANK you

## Bright Quips from "Quinneys"

The Quaint Comedy Now on the Stage.

A cabinet like that makes me  
feel good. I can say my prayers  
to it.  
"Disphemism! It's blasphemy,  
to my mind, to prefer ugliness to  
beauty."  
"Kiss the wrong man's a  
muck's game, my love!"  
"How nicely decorated and  
there's a smooth, buttery glass to  
him, but his palate is rotten!"  
"I don't love him, but if I did  
I could hug you, my lad!"  
"Father wanted me to marry an  
nail, laughing hyena of a drap-  
er's daughter just because she'd  
something in her stocking beside a  
leg like a leg!"  
"You're precious, my pretty,  
and he's common pottery!"  
"I like plain speaking. I was  
warned on it!"

## THE SIN OF OLD NOAH

Little grains of sand—  
When Will tracks them in the  
house  
He's spanked to beat the band!

Ford Joke Book, 10 Cts.  
All the latest and best jokes are  
here. A collection of the best  
jokes in the world.

Oh, yes, many a time  
I've been drowned in a diamond  
of the great water.

Marriage is a science, according  
to the humorist. Not an exact  
science but a very exacting  
one. It's not you remember, he  
draw to pairs and get a fast  
time.

Oh, yes, many a time  
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## Submarine War Game

Little grains of sand—  
When Will tracks them in the  
house  
He's spanked to beat the band!























# Crime Is a Coward—Always

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**There Are No Real Jimmy Valentines, No Courageous Dick Turpins. Men Become Criminals Because They Lack Courage to Face the Hard Stony Path of Dull, Useful Work. NINETY Per Cent of All Criminals Are Physical Cowards. ONE HUNDRED Per Cent Are Mental Cowards. And This Shall Be Illustrated in a Short Story.**

**I**F crime were really bold, honesty would not pay. If the criminal, from the pickpocket to the pirate, were the courageous creature that some think him, honesty would have a poor chance in the world.

But crime lacks courage, the criminal is a coward; and by way of editorial variety we illustrate this truth in a short story.

## HOW JAMES GOT THE GIRL

Or, Getting the Drop Is Not Everything.

**T**HERE a big automobile is going along the road at forty miles an hour. A young man with an angry face is driving. That is James. Behind him sit an old man and his daughter. She is the girl that James cannot get because the old man says he wants a real man to marry his daughter.

James, having done nothing much but dance and drive a big car, is not considered a real man.

The girl on the back seat looks over the hills with the darkness coming down upon them. She is cheerful because she knows that the young man in front at least WANTS to marry her. That satisfies a girl.

The old man says to himself, "That young fool thinks he is good enough to marry my daughter. He is just good enough to drive me into town in time to get rid of this large sum of money and these papers before the safe deposit vault closes."

The young man says, "That old fool thinks a man is worth nothing unless he has slaved in an office every day from six in the morning until eight at night for fifteen years. That is the only proof he cares anything about, and I can't supply it, as I want to marry his daughter next week."

The three see fluttering ahead of them a small red flag three feet above the middle of the road—nothing else in sight.

"I don't like the looks of it," says the old man. "Drive on, and break the string."

"I don't like the looks of it, either," says the young man. He shuts off the gas, puts on foot brake and hand brake. His better sight shows that the red flag is fastened to a small steel cable running across the road, strong enough to wreck the car.

The car stops; two perfectly good masked highwaymen step out from

the bushes and into the road. Each has a revolver in his hand.

"Throw up your hands!" says one. One highwayman stands on the running board beside young James, with a revolver pressed against his side, just under the left arm. It's a "near-side drive" car.

The other stands on the right hand running board next to the old man. "A coward as well as a good-for-nothing," says the old man to himself, looking at the young man. "These scoundrels will get my money, but I know enough to protect my daughter from that young fool."

The highwayman in front says to James: "Young fellow, drop your hands, take hold of your wheel, drive on and take the first turn to the right, where the road goes into the woods, about a mile from here. Then we'll finish the job. This is too public."

The wise highwayman does not wish to search the old man on the high road, with the possibility of a high-powered car bearing down upon the situation. James immediately drops his hands upon the wheel, goes into first speed, lets in the clutch. Second speed and clutch, third, fourth speed, and obediently goes down the road toward the first turn to the right.

It's a car with a large flock of cylinders, much power and speed. It "picks up" rapidly.

The highwayman in front relaxes. Pressing the revolver under the young man's left arm, he says pleasantly: "Some car, young fellow. I suppose you are not worried much. The money isn't yours. Slack up about half a mile farther on; the turn is just beyond the bridge."

James, driving the car, speaks, not so much for the highwaymen as for the old man and the young woman in the back. "Yes, my friend," says he, and his voice does not tremble in spite of the revolver so close to his own machinery; "it is some car. Just fix

your eye on that speedometer and you will see that we are doing sixty miles. Keep your eye there about a second and you'll see better speed."

"It is, indeed, some car, as you say, and you see what the speedometer says now. Eighty-two miles. I hardly thought she could do it. What do you suppose would happen if I took both hands off the wheel?"

The genial highwayman replied: "We'd all be dead in a minute, but you won't take your hands off the wheel."

"You are quite right," said the young man; "I won't take my hands off. But if you pulled the trigger of that gun that you have got under my left armpit I would take my hands off the wheel, wouldn't I?"

"And as I know that you know that to pull the trigger would be for me to take my hands off this wheel, I know that you won't pull the trigger. Therefore, we shall continue this joy ride on beyond the turn in the road that you mentioned and about as far as Police Headquarters on Main street, five miles ahead of us."

"Now, don't get excited and shoot when you don't mean to. You know that if you pull the trigger you will shoot yourself and your friend behind me into eternity with the rest of us."

"You have got the drop on me, figuratively speaking; but I have got the drop on you because I know more about you than you know about yourself."

"We are just passing your turn in the road."

"In about five minutes I shall slow down just in front of the police station, and there I will turn you over to the proper officials. And you won't get less than ten years for this particular job. You know that, and you know also that the only way you can stop this car and spoil my plan is to kill yourself."

"If I am any judge of crooks you haven't the courage to do that."

The car was going fast and rocking. The road wasn't good.

The highwayman on the left, near the driver, and the one on the right, near the old man, had heard distinctly. They could not get off—that would have meant death.

The highwayman in front did not shoot. That would have meant death.

He observed with some admiration that the young man talked without taking his eyes off the road, and without looking to see what effect his talk had or what possibility there was of any shooting.

Quite safely they pulled up before the police station. Half a dozen policemen stood in front, attracted by the wild tones of the peculiarly crazy horn that the young man had been blowing.

They enjoyed a sight unusual in that prosperous manufacturing town.

The richest man in the neighborhood, with his daughter, was coming into town, with two masked highwaymen standing on the running board. The highwaymen had dropped their revolvers as they struck the pavement of Main street, but they hadn't taken off the masks.

It is not necessary to trouble you with the rest of the story. The policemen took charge of the highwaymen.

Young James took charge of the girl.

The father said that the young man might be lacking in other qualities, but he had judgment.

When he asked, "How did you know you could get away with it?" the young man replied: "I had a few ideas."

"I said to myself, 'I will give this man his choice of being killed or put in jail for ten years; he would take the jail.'"

"I am going to give him his choice of being killed or put in jail, and I think he will take the jail," and he did.

"I know that ordinarily it would have been wiser to stop the car rather than risk an accidental pulling of the trigger, and let them take your money. Then you would have said

that I was a coward, and didn't even have the ability to drive a car so as to save you from burglars!" They lived happily ever afterward.

There is the plot of a short story. If you exactly describe the girl and what she wore, and the old man and how he made his money, and the young man and just what he said to the young girl, in about fifteen pages, you would have a passable magazine story.

Here you have something better, in our humble opinion, than a magazine story.

You have an illustration of the fact that the man who works hard every day to support his family, the man who grows old, bringing home his money, giving it to his wife to be spent upon the children, the man who patiently endures inequality, the ostentation of the rich, the thoughtless and often cruel criticism of an employer—such a man is considerably more courageous than the stage criminal in his "swallow-tail" coat, or the bigger criminal operating on the highway of corporation finance.

**THE CRIMINAL IS A COWARD,** and in that fact you may find explanation of the world's security.

Sit in court beside a judge, watching half a dozen miserable criminals sentenced for burglary, highway robbery and other crimes.

You will see without exception poor, underfed, miserably undersized creatures. They are criminals because they were cowards. They lack the courage to do the plodding work, the courage to keep at it.

The prizes of life, including the greatest prize of all, feeling that you have done your duty, go to the brave men of the world.

The bravest men are those who get no reward for their courage except the knowledge that they have done what they ought to do.

They are the men who work patiently, marry young, take care of their children, appreciate their wives, spend all that they earn upon making the world better. There is no way to make the world better except to educate those that are in the world. The brave man who has spent his life and his earnings educating his children is the man who really makes this world better.

The noble-hearted Russian, Kropotkin, tells the story of goodness and of crime in his book, "Mutual Aid a Factor in Evolution." You should get it, at the public library, and read it.

We are told by superficial thinkers that this world as we see it is the result of a struggle for existence. We are told that selfish effort to get ahead accounts for all progress. That is not true. If it were, the criminal class would rule and others would be slaves. The descendants of the Spartans would dominate the whole world.

Cosmic wisdom has arranged it otherwise.

A few hundred years ago, if you had looked at the wolves and the deer, you would probably have said: "As long as there is one deer left to eat the wolves will be here."

But in every State and in every country there are still plenty of deer. And in nearly all the States and countries there are no wolves.

Why is it? The wolves are the criminals. They prey upon others; they do not help each other.

The deer are the good people. They help each other; they warn each other. If fifty deer are feeding together, each deer has one hundred eyes. For every deer watches for all the others.

If wolves are together in face of danger, each will slink away and leave the others unwarmed. Each will devour his wounded fellow.

The wolves are gone; the deer survives. The criminals are cowards; the honest men are brave.

As the wolves have gone, so the criminals are going, and will eventually disappear, and the good will survive.







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Real life was a series of compromises, of adjustment, and Lord Henry was quite willing to make his share

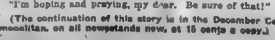
She laughed a little nervously, as if she found the picture full of charm and excitement, kissed Diana on both cheeks, and got up.

"I'm off to bed." But, from the door, she turned back with narrowed eyes. "Look here: Just exactly what sort of position does the Marchesa Monte Bruno occupy

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# LES FORMAN



## LATEST FASHION HINTS

## SHORT SKIRTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY STYLES NOW DECREED BY FASHION

IN Dame Fashion declares that short skirts will remain in style and that, therefore, women must continue to be a conspicuous part of one's apparel, women are paying very careful attention to hosiery and shoes that will add to the charm of a street or evening costume, or that will make the petal expanse appear graceful and a part of the modish ensemble.

Each day the hosiery makers are sending out new designs. It is noticeable that the array of color stockings has fallen off a little for daytime appearance, because of the Paris skirt which declares that footwear must match the color of the tallies.

Nevertheless, there has been an effort made to effect a compromise between the light colors of last season and the sombre hues of the present. One finds this in the white and black striped effects that are really a two-tone mixture, and that make the ankle appear slim, while they do not attract the wandering eye as quickly as did some of their predecessors.

Clocks and openwork effects are permitted with the low shoe. This means that they are relegated to afternoon or evening wear, since the well-dressed woman has adopted the high look for her morning costume or the demi-tallies for street wear at any time during the day.

## FANCY STOCKINGS.

There are, however, certain fancy stockings that are considered in good form for daylight exposure. These are plaid in tartan patterns or have gay Roman stripes in horizontal lines. It is said that for Fall these stockings have been taken by women who like to plaid the gulf links or tennis court with a foot-note of safety, such effects are not permissible, however, for average street wear.

From France have come some hosiery that are extremely fantastic and which doubtless no thoroughbred French woman would permit herself to wear. They are of silk, with the instep embroidered in beads, paillettes and other glittering devices in the form of serpents, toads, cats and other animals, domestic and otherwise. Some of the more tame aspects have their edges wrought on the instep in colored silk. They are a little less conspicuous, but one can not claim that they are pretty.

More valuable both from a point of money consideration and from that of art are the stockings of white or black silk with inset pieces of real lace. The majority of instances show the lace of Chantilly or duchess, but there are exceptions to this rule where the mediation of diamond-shaped inset is of Venice. For those who like that suggestive suggestion these lace stockings are occasionally adorned with flounces. On the whole, though, this treatment spoils the intrinsic beauty of the lace.

Such leery as seal brown, dark blue, dull gray and white are having their innings just at present. They match the suit fabric and also, in many instances, accord in color with the shoes or kid boots.

Among the new shoes are those with brown cloth uppers and brown vamp, to be worn with the brown silk or afternoon frock. There are also shoes entirely of dark blue or dark gray kid, but one must not wear them except with a costume of matching color.

Rather fanciful are shoes of brown or black kid that appear to be an elegant slipper of the modish type. The open-vent extends from the edge of the vamp to the high top, and when they are worn over a stocking of contrasting color the effect is very decorative.

Women whose ankles are weak and have trouble dancing in low shoe will appreciate this new contribution to the footwear list.

To evening wear, the fashion of this season are cloth-of-gold or cloth-of-silver, plain or combined with black velvet. If one prefers, however, who may select a dress of brown or kid slipper and then

There are also some who prefer a soft, low-cut shoe with a low heel, and a pair of the modish ensemble.

white, pink, blue, yellow and black. If one goes in of an unusual shade, white slippers can be dyed to match, at an additional cost.

A dress of Dresden silk, becoming to youthful figure.

A top of oyster velvet, trimmed with broad beaver. Shape of oyster wings.



## Trousseau of President's Fiancee

WOMEN all over the broad land will be interested in hearing about some of the costumes which Mrs. Gail, the



Typical of the modish evening wrap of the season is a model of black and gold brocade fabric, lavishly trimmed with fur.

ance of President Wilson, has included in her trousseau.

Among the garments are numerous dresses of lavender in various tones, lavender or other being a favorite color of the coming First Lady of the Land. Gray in its several nuances is in evidence in the suits and dresses.

White Mrs. Gail is essentially said to have ordered from various dressmakers and shops from Baltimore, Washington and New York.

For example, an evening gown of silk of the same shade, draped over all of the same shade, an unusual combination is obtained by employing blue fox for the trimmings.

A second frock of lavender is brocade in rose blue and silver and made in modified Watteau style.

Then there is a lavender chiffon velvet constructed on Russian lines and in three-piece effect. The bodice is a surprise affair of chiffon, satin and velvet. This model is, of course, for afternoon wear.

A departure from the mauve or orchid colors was in favor of a caprine blue satin trimmed with bands of silver and black tulle. Over this there is a drape of nalline embroidered in fringed bands. Somewhat of the same color is a party frock of the same color, but with a broad belt of the material embroidered in beads and metallic threads. This mantle is decorated by collar and cuffs of silver fox.

Of course there are the proper kind of hats to accompany the street dresses, and many blouses are indicated in the trousseau now in preparation. It is said they will be worn with the evening dresses, since they are to be complete in themselves. They are the most attractive type of blouses, with the little frills of satin, serge or velvet which are so much in vogue.

It is known that several of the President's friends, especially those who have been in the White House, are being made by the well-known French specialty houses. The details of fabric, trimmings and style are at present withheld, as the President's friends are to be placed by high-class patrons in the nature of confidential business.

Novel Bracelet. FANCIBLE bracelets are to be had in triple-band arrangement, most employing such stones as imitation emerald, nephrite or rubber in combination with white rhinestones. These are set in silver, and, of course, they are made in the shape of a bracelet, and are less in price than the genuine article.

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## Separate Coats Offered in Wonderful Variety

NEVER before has the separate coat been offered in such wonderful variety. One may select to wear the plainest sort of coat and so long as it is cut on correct lines it lends distinction to the figure. This is true of many of the English models in plaid styles and made of fine materials, such as Harris tweeds, Irish homespun, Shetland tweeds and West of England cloth.

Latterly some of these coats have been advanced without the fur collar, since it is thought the omission of the latter makes the garment more like the mannish overcoat from which it takes its name.

Of course, the up-to-date girl is usually in possession of a fur scarf which she can add to the coat if she likes.

Whether intended for travel, however, or for the city, nearly all the new coats have the face allover. Generally speaking, they have the face allover, and this in many instances may be turned down to form a flat neckpiece.

Other than the fabric allover, there are models of velvet de laine, dussan, Bolivia cloth and of velveteen. It must be stated, however, that the hand-sown fabrics are in greater evidence on coats intended for limousine wear, since they do not stand the hard service required of them for sport occasions.

THE BERNARD MODEL. One of the most popular of the new coats is the Bernard model, which was introduced several weeks ago and proved an instant success. Since then it has been adopted by the American designers and exploited in a wide variety of color, in duvetyn, velvet and in wool jersey cloth.

The distinguishing feature of the Bernard model is the cord which is run through a button about the waist. This makes the coat adjustable to hips and waist and there is no additional alteration when the garment is ready made, because of the adaptability of the drawing.

There are several models of the Bernard model, like the general model of the Fall season, this type of coat is provided with a collar of fur, white Hudson seal, beaver and skunk are favored.

A great variety of colors are shown in the Bernard coat. There are, for instance, green, brown, gray and white, and already there are indications that this sort of coat will be in demand as a part of the autumn wardrobe.

One must not omit the mention of the leather coats which well-dressed women are rapidly adopting. Some of the more elaborate models show the soft kid cut out in fanciful design about the bottom, the open work revealing a foundation border of glass kid of a contrasting color. However, it seems fairly safe to predict that a greater vogue will be created for the plain leather coat, such as Equin seal, which is a favorite color for the leather coat, and which is a favorite color for the leather coat, and which is a favorite color for the leather coat.

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## HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

For a girl's bed of previous fur, a strip of cloth of gold, under with mock jewels or other consistent decoration.

It is interesting to note that the kimono sleeve has come back. Sometimes it assumes a pseudo-rasman effect, but with the best of the material it is cut into a deep point toward the back of the sleeve and bordered with fur. It sometimes happens that the fur border is really a stiff extending from wrist to elbow.

It seems to have been the intention of Paris designers to burden the exquisite fabrics with great quantities of fur and yet to somehow contrive to leave enough of the basic material revealed to form a fitting contrast with the peltry.

The House show it was sometimes difficult, to distinguish what was meant for the trimming and what was meant for the foundation. Even the fur-trimmed kimono sleeves have kept nothing but the fur trimmings, and the kimono sleeves have been substituted with the fur trimmings, and the kimono sleeves have been substituted with the fur trimmings, and the kimono sleeves have been substituted with the fur trimmings.

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## Reck Novelty Is Sunburst Petticoat

PETTICOATS are back "for keeps" as the children say. The shops are full of them, made of silk, satin, crepe and chiffon.

Very interesting are the petticoats of washable satin, intended to accompany the dance frock and quickly trimmed accordingly. Mostly there is a deep frill of shadow lace mounted over the net and secured with miniature bows of satin ribbon. Incidentally it is just as well to remove the flowers later, during the last washings, the petticoat has not kept pace accordingly. It seems that women have become accustomed to the bouffant lines of the skirt, but they hesitate to accentuate these by adding the very wide petticoat.

Evidence of this is found in certain of the petticoat models that have been appearing lately in the season and were made with sectional flounces, extremely full and flaring. Indeed several of these were made with wide examples where the garment was extended and distended with ruffles.

Since then the petticoat has become more subdued in its general line. It is wide, but the material hangs in soft folds and shows a stiff and awkward line to the silhouette. Speaking generally, the petticoat is cut with a wide waist and a deep plait or ruffled flounce. The latter may boast all sorts of decoration, from clusters of plain tucks to inset bands of lace, novelty ribbon, spangled gossamer, quilting and ruffles.

The better sort of petticoat is now fastened with a snapper and superfluous fullness across the hips and back is thereby practically eliminated.

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# ST. MARK'S BRANCH, L.C.B.A.

Various Activities of the Order  
Make Thanksgiving Season  
A Busy One

**ST. MARK'S BRANCH**  
St. Mark's branch of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association of Dorchester will have a midday party, followed by other entertainment, in Ames Hall, No. 178 Dorchester avenue, on Wednesday evening, December 1. The entertainment will be given by St. Mark's Dramatic Club in the form of a humorous sketch entitled "The Champion of the Sea". The cast includes: Mrs. Lillian McCauley, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Connor, Mrs. Mary E. O'Connor, Mrs. Margaret Lally, Miss Helen Thayer, Miss Mary Thayer, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kane. Refreshments will be served. Members of the various branches are invited.

**ST. MARY'S BRANCH**  
St. Mary's branch of Brookline will have a costume party on Friday evening, and three were presented. The branch will have a costume party in Lynn Hall Friday evening, November 18. Prizes will be given to the committee in charge has arranged for many features during the evening.

**AT FAIRVIEW HALL**  
St. Mary's branch, Roslindale, will have a costume party in Fairview Hall Tuesday evening, November 18. Prizes will be given to the committee in charge has arranged for many features during the evening.

**ST. WILLIAM'S HALL**  
St. William's branch, Dorchester, will have a costume party in Fairview Hall Tuesday evening, November 18. Prizes will be given to the committee in charge has arranged for many features during the evening.

**MISSIONARY DRIVE**  
St. Mary's branch, Roslindale, will have a costume party in Fairview Hall Tuesday evening, November 18. Prizes will be given to the committee in charge has arranged for many features during the evening.

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# CLUB MEETING DOLAN'S FILM ROLES IN 'F-I-I' SPECACULAR FARSY, STAGE FOR CHARITY



In "F-I-I of the Top Shop" presented by Wallington women—Katherine Pollitt, Edna Chapman, Irene Polkerton, Mildred Podbury, Gladys Glover, Allicent Chapman, Katherine Gady, Rebecca Bird, Dorothy Brown, Gretchen Horst, Mrs. Herbert G. Pollitt.

## ST. MARY'S KEEPS 40TH BIRTHDAY

Lynn Committee Makes Plans for  
Elaborate Entertainment,  
Thanksgiving Eve

The fortieth anniversary of St. Mary's Catholic Total Abstinence Society of Lynn will be observed on Thanksgiving eve with a banquet and ball in West Lynn Odd Fellows Hall.

This society, one of the oldest in Lynn, will have as special guests the city and officers of the Archdiocesan Union of Boston, Mass. County Total Abstinence Union, and also officers of the Catholic societies of Lynn.

Among the guests will be Governor David I. Walsh, Congressman Michael P. Phelan, former Mayor John Fitzerald of Boston, Postmaster Edmund S. Higgins of Lynn and Walter C. Fitch, general manager of the General Electric Company of Lynn.

Henry Twomey, the oldest living member, has assured the committee that he will be present at the anniversary.

Charles B. McElroy, president of the society, is chairman of the committee, and his assistants are: Michael J. Moran, vice chairman; James E. McLaughlin, secretary; John J. Kennedy, manager; Michael P. Day, chairman of reception committee; Patrick J. Walsh, floor director.

## Bishop Foley at St. Augustine's

St. Rev. Maurice P. Foley, D. D., who in his youth was a member of St. Augustine's parish, South Boston, is now bishop of the diocese of Tuam, Ireland, and will be in the city on his way to Rome to make his first visit "ad limina" to the Holy Father.

## Majestic Girls to Dance Tuesday

A group of young ladies of East Boston, known as the Majestic Girls' Club, are interesting their friends in their first annual dance party which will be given on Tuesday evening in the Ames Hall.

## Four Bridal Pair at One Reception

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Rooney of Barry street, Dorchester, gave a reception of more than usual interest at their home, the guests of honor being four happy bridal couples. Mr. and Mrs. James Curley of Roxbury, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kelly of East Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burns of Roxbury.

## THE RENTING PROBLEM

Won't trouble you if you will take the trouble to get a 2000 copy of the Boston AMERICAN'S Renting Record at 10 Summer St., or 114 Washington St.

## TO HONOR THEIR PASTOR, FR. R. ANN

Young People of St. Peter's Parish,  
Dorchester, Will Hold Festive  
Gathering Monday Night

An entertainment in honor of the forty-third anniversary of the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Roman, pastor of St. Peter's parish, Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, will be held tomorrow evening in Roman Memorial Hall, Bowdoin street.

The officers of the dance are: Edward H. Sullivan, marshal; Edward J. O'Neill and Miss Mary E. O'Connell, assistant marshals; Charles A. McKusick, Roger director; George P. Dunne and Miss Winifred Piquet, assistant floor directors.

The side selected are to be Miss Winifred J. Doyle, Miss Anne Kelly, Miss Katherine Kelly, Miss Gertrude O'Neill, Miss Genevieve O'Keefe, Mrs. Edward H. Sullivan, Miss John Sullivan, Miss Rosemary Brady, Miss Teresa Miller, Miss Evelyn Winchester, Miss Mary Davlin, Miss Margaret M. Pannery, Mrs. J. Ray Whitney, Miss Frances Brady, Miss Mary Parren, Miss Celia Dorsey, Miss Margaret P. O'Connell, Miss Rosemary De Cord, Miss Mary O'Hanrahan, Miss Rita McElroy, Miss Laura Garry, Miss Mary Kahan, Miss Anna McLaughlin, Miss Annie Buckley, Miss Margaret Donovan, Miss Elizabeth McElroy, Miss Thomas M. Devlin, Miss Marie Cary and Miss Beatrice Quinn.

Miss Alice Palmer, Miss Marie Callahan, Mrs. William J. Dooley and Miss Helen O'Brien.

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## Calendar of Social Events In and Around Boston

**TODAY.**  
Formal opening of convent connected with St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Brighton.

**NOTE.**  
Dance at the home of the St. Alphonsus Association of Mission Church, Roxbury, Ames Hall at 8 o'clock.

**FATHER DUFFY.**  
Father Duff speaks at meeting of the Infant Saviour League, Roxbury, at 8 o'clock.

**TO-MORROW.**  
Daily Industrial School Aid Club dance in Catholic Union Hall, South End, at 8 o'clock.

**ST. ELIZABETH'S GUILD.**  
Sale at Copley Plaza.

**BISHOP FOLEY.**  
At St. Augustine's.

**MAJESTIC GIRLS.**  
To dance Tuesday.

**ROSEBUD CLUB.**  
To dance tomorrow.

**SOCIETY WEDDING.**  
Figures Larger.

**REQUIEM MASS.**  
For dead of St. Peter's.

**DON'T FORGET.**  
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## ST. AUGUSTINE'S BALL AND CONCERT

Parishioners Arrange to Be Conducted Tomorrow  
Evening at Crescent Garden, Revere.

The St. Augustine's parishioners of Revere have arranged to give a ball and concert at the Crescent Garden, Revere, on Monday evening, November 22.

The program for the entertainment is as follows: The St. Augustine's choir will sing "The Mass" and "The Lord's Prayer". The St. Augustine's band will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The American Song".

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## POINT OF PINES YACHT CLUB BALL

Parishioners Arrange to Be Conducted Tomorrow  
Evening at Crescent Garden, Revere.

The Point of Pines Yacht Club will give a ball and concert at the Crescent Garden, Revere, on Monday evening, November 22.

The program for the entertainment is as follows: The Point of Pines Yacht Club choir will sing "The Mass" and "The Lord's Prayer". The Point of Pines Yacht Club band will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The American Song".

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View of the French Building at the San Francisco Fair



Rodin's Famous Statue "The Thinker" in the French Exhibit

## To Make Permanent the Magnificent French Exhibit AT THE Panama-Pacific Exposition

carry out her promise to her sister republic and to erect the beautiful building at the San Francisco Exposition which was to commemorate and still further cement the friendship of both nations.

Money that might have been needed for guns for defence, or for hospitals for the wounded, or for other material necessities, was sent to San Francisco to build a memorial to a sentiment, a monument to an ideal, to that brotherhood among nations which both republics have striven to secure.

This splendid act should always remain in the minds and hearts of the American people.

The building which France presented to the Panama-Pacific Exposition should be made permanent by the people of San Francisco, and the friendship and unselfish relationship which it exemplifies, the idea which it typifies, should be made perpetual by the whole American nation.

We should ever remember that it was France which made possible the most important victories of our war for independence from England.

That it was France that contributed largely, if not mainly, to the establishment of our independence.

That it was the French Philosophers as well as our own thinkers who developed the ideas on which our republic is built.

That it was France which, soon after the creation of our republic, followed us into a republican form of government and is now the chief exponent in Europe of principles identical with our own.

When the French building was dedicated, the

American and French people rededicated themselves and their countries to the continuance of a friendship which has endured and increased for over a century, and which it is to be hoped will ever endure and increase.

They rededicated themselves and their countries to the ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity, to the object of peace and good will among the nations, which the two great republics stand side by side and hand in hand to protect and uphold.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

One of the  
Exquisite  
"Alexander the  
Great"  
Tapestries



### By William Randolph Hearst

FRANCE has always been the true and trustworthy friend of the United States. Within the year an opportunity occurred for her again to show her firm and faithful friendship to this country.

France had led all the nations of Europe in the promptness and liberality of her offer to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

France was the one nation which petty envy and jealousy might have deterred from such participation, if she were capable of entertaining such small sentiments, which, happily, she was not.

France had attempted to build the Panama Canal and had not succeeded.

How high minded, how generous, how characteristically French was it, therefore, for her to rush forward and offer, among the very first, to contribute notably to the celebration of the successful achievement of this great work.

England, who is benefited most by the building of the Panama Canal, because she has the greatest commerce in the world, had not been willing to participate in the celebration of this American achievement.

Germany had declined to participate because of an understanding and agreement with her good friend, England.

The genuineness of England's friendship for Germany, and the advantage of an agreement with England against the interest of the United States, has probably not seemed so convincing within the last few months to the shortsighted German statesmen who were unwilling for Germany to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition because England did not intend to do so.

So, even without war, there would have been no building to represent England at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, no building to represent Germany, notwithstanding the historic friendship of Germany and the United States.

But there would have been a noble building to represent France, and there is such a building, in spite of the war.

France's friendship for America is not merely fair weather friendship. It endures through storm and stress. It is exhibited in striking form even when the land of France is being wasted by war, her resources depleted and her sons killed.

Indeed, the German army had no sooner retreated from the gates of Paris than France set to work to



One of the Magnificent Joan of Arc Tapestries in the French Building

# NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

## How You Can Tell WHAT A DIAMOND IS WORTH

By Emil Freund  
The Well-Known Gem Expert

GEMS have always been to man, whether savage or civilized, one of the liveliest interests and attractions. Their sparkle and play of color, their untarnished beauty and durability, have ever made them the most precious ornaments of the royal and the prince in their palaces. The most lustrous of the most brilliant head-dresses of the East is made up of these precious stones. It is therefore not to be wondered at that precious stones have been prized as universally, not merely as the adornments of barbaric splendor, but as the most precious ornaments of refinement and civilization.

Gems really form a very small proportion of the earth's crust, being found in veins and fissures of the rocks, or developed as accidental crystals in various strata. They are never found in masses, and comparatively few of those discovered are sufficiently pure and brilliant to be attractive. This is the reason why good gems retain their value permanently. Although fashion may occasionally dictate a special demand for certain varieties of stones, still the finer and really precious stones always command a ready sale at high prices.

Diamonds are always taken as the standard precious stone. There are many details concerning diamonds of surpassing interest, such as the different methods of securing the rough stones in ancient and modern times, the practice against Brazilian diamonds as compared with Indian stones, the objections to South African diamonds, based on a theory that they were not so good as the Brazilian stones, methods of cutting diamonds, etc.

But the most interesting question after all is that of the real intrinsic value of diamonds. This depends upon various considerations.

Color is a primary consideration, the Himpl diamonds commanding the highest prices, even twice as much as those which are tinted black, brown, yellow, steel-gray or impure bluish. Many of these are rejected as hardly worth the cutting. The best diamonds are pure, featureless and transparent, that is, free from what jewelers term ash, gray spots, rusty or knobby places, veins, fissures, scratches, feather-faws, sand, grain and yellow or blue spots.

Transparency may however be of various degrees and the experts speak of three orders of transparency or clearness, as follows: Of the first water, diamonds that are absolutely transparent and featureless commanding the highest prices; of the second water, diamonds that while clear and limpid are marked by small dark spots, clouds or faws; of the third water, diamonds that are gray, brown, yellow, green, blue or blackish color, or which while clear show striking feints.

The expert breathes on a diamond to see if it loses its lustre and so as to see any faults in it. The real diamond becomes clear much more rapidly than the feints.

The cut of the diamond is of great importance. It can be cut perfectly and regularly its value is greatly enhanced. A brilliant weighing one carat is worth twice as much as a rough diamond of the same weight. Much depends upon the proportions of the height in the circumference, the due proportions of planes and facets, because the fire of the diamond is really related to these points.

If properly cut diamond has fifty-eight facets, including the table and culet, thirty-two facets above the girdle and twenty-four facets below. The surface of the table should be forty per cent of the whole.

Perfect, colorless stones form only five per cent of all the diamonds produced. A diamond is considered perfect to formation when no flaw or imperfection can be detected under the ordinary "loop" or magnifying glass used by jewelers. The flaws are usually carbon spots (where the carbon has not crystallized perfectly), feathers, bubbles, hairs, flaky formation, like that in a piece of ice when struck by a hammer. The absolutely perfect stone must be free from all of these defects and cut in the right proportions.

The "vivid" diamond is free from any flaws or inclusions, and is most difficult to find. Many of these flaws are so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye, and really do not affect the brilliancy and beauty of the stone.

Among the imperfections for which the diamond-buyer should look are rough edges on the girdle, which will cast a shadow through the stone, causing great loss of brilliancy. In set stones they are often covered up by a prong of the setting, but the diamond is affected, nevertheless.

A scratch may be found on top of the stone. This is often caused by stones rubbing against each other. If it is not too deep it may be removed by polishing.

There may be a nick in the girdle, which is often covered by the setting. This defect is caused either by the brittleness of the stone, or the girdle having been cut too fine.

If the stone has thick edges they will cast shadows through the diamond which will continue the color of the river from them was feared, and they were prohibited.

In 1905 the French Government made rules for the country which included impervious bars for reception at the house and transportation of the soiled linen, disinfecting before handling by the workmen, and for the workers like those in infectious hospitals, washing of hands and face, separation of receiving and delivery rooms, prohibition of eating in the sorting rooms and vaccination certificates for the employees.

Outline Sketch of a Cut Diamond, Showing Proper Proportion of a Stone and Some of the More Common Imperfections.

1—Rough Edges on Girdle. 2—A Scratch. 3—Small Neck in Girdle. 4—Thick Edges Which Confuse the Stone's Color. 5—A "Feather," Caused by Faulty Crystallization. 6—A Fracture. 7—Carbon Spots Which Look Like Black Specks. 8—A Bubble Caused by Air Formation in Carbon. 9—Muddy or Cloudy Patches, Usually Found Along the Grain of the Stone.

It comes from faulty crystallization and cannot be removed. It may be only a small speck, or so large as to be visible to the naked eye. This flaw gives the diamond a hazy, lifeless appearance. Some feathers take the shape of white subtransparent lines in the body of the stone.

Fractures are usually found near the edges of the stone, and decrease the value greatly, as they destroy the brilliancy. They are caused either by a blow or carelessness in the setting.

Black spots of carbon are usually found in the top half of the stone. These spots often appear in pairs, and when visible to the naked eye, impair the value of the stone.

A bubble is caused by the imprisonment of air within the crystals of the diamond. Strains are cracks in the lower half of the stone. These spots often appear in pairs, and when visible to the naked eye, impair the value of the stone.

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## DISEASE May Come Home with Your LAUNDRY

THERE seems to be no limit to the evil that is to be laid at the door of the laundry. They have long been held responsible for making our cities wear out sooner than they should, and for causing us no end of discomfort through their habit of sending our linen full of pins and putting saw edges on our collars and neck scarves declares that a great many laundries are spreading the germs of all sorts of infectious diseases with every package of "clean" clothing they send out.

A recent investigation of laundries in New York City, made under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, shows that in many of them the spread of disease is encouraged by careless methods.

Job permit the clean clothes to be contaminated by contact with the soiled.

As is well known, the modern laundry is almost as great a leveler of class distinctions as the grave. The collars of rich and poor go through the ordeal of soap and water side by side. Shirts of the backs of cleanly persons rub heads in the laundry's boilers and mangles with those of persons so unclean and unhealthy that their existence cannot help being full of germs.

In spite of the fact that the number of all sorts and conditions of people who are helped together in the laundry network, there would be danger of the spread of infectious diseases if the laundries exercised proper care. The clothes are first soaked and squeezed at a temperature of 120 degrees, which is quite sufficient to kill all disease germs that may be present. And later on in the mangle they are further sterilized at about the same temperature.

The trouble is that in many laundries there is no system of packaging the cleaned, sterilized clothing from the soiled, germ-laden garments which are constantly arriving. In a majority of the laundries soiled clean clothes are sent in the same rooms with soiled ones, and often in close proximity. Frequently the same tables are used for receiving and

delivery.

In France this matter has received much attention. Formerly the great washhouse boats were a feature of scenery along the Seine River in and near Paris. They were an ancient institution, dating from 1822, but in 1885 were so unsanitary that contamination of the river from them was feared, and they were prohibited.

In 1905 the French Government made rules for the country which included impervious bars for reception at the house and transportation of the soiled linen, disinfecting before handling by the workmen, and for the workers like those in infectious hospitals, washing of hands and face, separation of receiving and delivery rooms, prohibition of eating in the sorting rooms and vaccination certificates for the employees.

Why You Are STRONGER WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY

JUST above the kidneys there are two small glands, each about as big as a pea, known as suprarenal capsules, or adrenal glands. They belong to that small group of glands in our bodies which have no ducts, and whose secretion, whatever they are, goes directly into the blood. These two little glands and their enormous power in the physiology of life.

The secretion of these little glands is called adrenalin, and its secretion cannot be controlled by the will. When it is poured into the blood, the amount of sugar in the blood will rise in the course of a few minutes between 10 and 50 per cent.

A strong emotion, such as hate, causes an increased secretion of adrenalin in the glands, and automatically an increase in the amount of sugar in the blood, and this sudden accession of sugar supplies the muscles with a much-needed food. So that one of the effects of the adrenalin in the blood would be a direct benefit to a man in a page wanting to exercise strenuous muscular effort involving fight, conflict or struggle.

It has been proved that the removal of the adrenal glands has a weakening effect on muscular power, and an injection of adrenalin has an invigorating effect, and not only does adrenalin bring out sugar from the liver stock to feed the muscles, but it also restores

Where Trees Shed Tears.

ONE of the wonders of plant life is the weeping tree of the Canary Islands. It is of the laurel family, and rains down a copious shower of water drops from its curved foliage. This water is collected at the base of the tree in a kind of pond, from which the inhabitants of the neighborhood supply their houses with a beverage that is absolutely fresh and pure. The water comes out of the tree through favorable little pores situated at a distance of a few inches from the plant as vapor during the daytime, but at the evening, when the temperature is lower, a considerable quantity of it is exuded in the form of liquid.

## SCIENCE NOW KNOWS---

Why So Many Die of Cancer.

NEARLY every man and woman in this country every year, not because of cancer, but because they have developed underlying an operation until the cancer has become incurable. Cancer always begins as a small, painless, itching, slightly limited area, which is accompanied by a hardening of the skin. It is usually limited and permanently in the early stages. This is why a lump in the breast, no matter how small or how painless, should receive immediate attention. A mole or wart which begins to bleed or ulcerate is also a danger sign that ought to be attended at once.

Perhaps This Is Why You DON'T CATCH MORE TROUT

FISHING, like almost everything else, is fast becoming reduced to an exact science. Those who make a business of fishing catch more fish and those who make it a pastime have better success by going about it scientifically. In fact, nowadays the true sportsman takes more pride in the way he catches his fish than he does in the size of the fish.

Scientific fishermen have lately been finding out some interesting things about the trout's eyes which help to explain why fish is so hard to catch.

The trout's eyes are so placed that it has an extremely wide range of vision. The horizontal plane in which objects are plainly visible to trout when looking in any given direction covers five-sixths of a circle. The zone of indistinct vision at the rear of

the trout and close to either side of its body, covers the segment represented by six degrees.

These facts show plainly that a delicate operation it is for a fisherman to approach a trout without being seen and frighten the fish. On the other hand they show that, once the fisherman is within the zone of invisibility, he has a very large range to which to cast his fly with reasonable certainty of its attracting the trout's attention.

Dr. J. Motterson, an English leader of the new school of scientific fishermen, has some revolutionary theories to advance regarding the trout. He breaks boldly away from the long accepted idea that the best bait is the exact imitation fly with its stiff gummy wings. In place of this he recommends a sort of impressionistic effect, in which special stress is laid on the shape of the fly's body and the transparent appearance which is so hard to imitate. This effect of transparency, he thinks, can be best attained by leaving out the transparent parts altogether.

Another English fisherman, Fred O. Shaw, recommends using the two tips of one's foot alternately. The reason for this is the split bamboo gets "fired" after being in continuous use for some time and gives better service if given a rest.

Diagram Showing Where Adrenal Glands (AA) Are Located, One Above Each of the Kidneys (BB)

fatigued muscles—at least, temporarily. Men in a state of hatred, therefore, are in the same condition as men who are putting out their utmost physical effort; they are in a condition, should they come across the object of their hate, to exert the maximum harm upon it.

Two Very DANGEROUS LITTLE HABITS

THE practice of licking stamps and gummed envelope flaps, as well as of sucking the end of the lead pencil, is very unsanitary indeed. As every one should know, the glue used on stamps and envelope flaps is made of refuse products, consisting of the bones and hoofs of animals, which may or may not have been diseased. The stamps and envelopes themselves are made of all sorts of rags, which, in the course

What a Trout Sees.

The White Portion of the Circle Indicates the Horizontal Plane in Which Things Are Visible to a Trout; the Black Portion, the Zone Where Nothing is Visible.

of their transformation into paper, are handled by all sorts and conditions of people. We never know whether it is a clean or dirty rag of hands that has handled a stamp or envelope just before we purchase it.

There have been cases of poisoning from the stamp-licking practice. Fortunately, they are rare, but it suffices to say that the entire sterilizing process in their making does not necessarily kill a form of germs that

are poisonous. The safest plan is to moisten the gummed surfaces on a small wet sponge and take no risk.

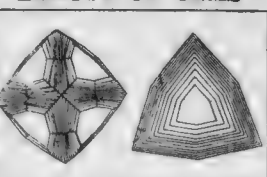
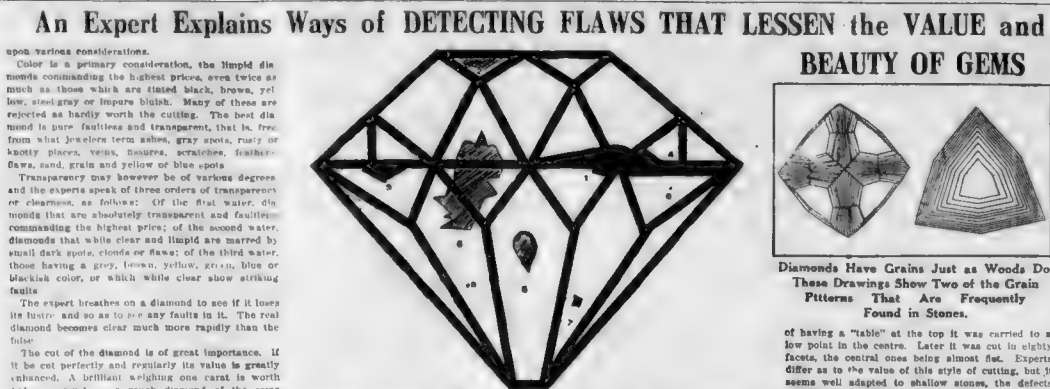
Children should be carefully warned about the indiscriminate sucking and chewing of pencils. This seems to be a habit of childhood that is hard to overcome. The lead in a pencil is poisonous, and so is the point, and the wood furnishes a convenient lodging place for all sorts of germs.

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Diamonds Have Grains Just as Woods Do. These Drawings Show Two of the Grain Patterns That Are Frequently Found in Stones.

of having a "table" at the top it was carried to a low point in the center. Later it was cut in eight facets, the central ones being almost flat. Experts differ as to the size of the table, but it seems well adapted to shallow stones, the defects of which are concealed more or less by the more elaborate cut.

The "table" cut is used only for thin stones, often splitters from larger stones. It is usually circular, the front being covered with triangular facets, while the back is quite flat. The "Dutch Rose" has twenty-four facets; the "Brazilian Rose" twenty-four, twelve or six facets; the "Rose de Siam" thirty; the "Marquis" and "Tendolique" twenty-four each; and the "Double Rose" has twenty-four above and twenty-four below, instead of the flat back. Briolettes are pear-shaped or oval stones, covered with triangular facets and are frequently drilled through the narrow end, so as to be worn as pendants.

The "table" cut is a clumsy form in which most of the brilliancy is lost. The Indian, a native of the stones from India reach Europe. The natives cut them in this way, so as to keep as much weight as possible, losing sight of the element of brilliancy. All have to be recut in order to have any desirability from the very different viewpoint of European or American taste.

Many fine imitation diamonds are now manufactured, but the expert never mistakes them for the real article. The imitations may be deceived, but he may protect himself by means of these simple tests. The facets on a genuine diamond are seldom so regular as on a good imitation stone. A file cannot scratch a real diamond, but it marks the imitation at once. A sapphire is next in hardness to a diamond, and is even better to scratch the imitation than a file, but it does not harm the gemstone. Put a diamond into a bowl of water and the stone will glitter brilliantly, but the imitation is dull at once. If you look through a diamond at a black dot on a piece of paper you will see one black spot clearly. If the dot looks blurred or multiplied the stone is probably not genuine.

Put one drop of water upon the face of a real diamond, touch it with the point of a pencil and the drop will remain globular, while the stone around it dries. If it be an imitation, the water spreads out as soon as touched.

Do not expect to get an absolutely perfect stone for any reasonable figure, for they are as rare as to command excessive prices. If you want a good stone, see to it that it is of good color and brilliancy and is well cut.

The requirement of a diamond is that it make a proper effect, and the minute flaws which can be found only with a strong microscope are not worthy of consideration by the ordinary purchaser who wishes to have a good stone almost exclusively for decorative purposes.

If money is no object and you are willing to pay five hundred dollars or more per carat you may hope to secure an absolutely flawless stone, but for all usual purposes you are wasting half of the money expended.



# From a Tenement to Wealth and Distinction

The Lesson of Industry, Fidelity and Self-Respect

Which Is Taught by the Career of Blanche

Walsh, Daughter of "Fatty Walsh,"

a Laborer, and Born in the  
Slums of Mott Street, New York

THIS is a story of a little girl who was born in a lousy New York tenement, but who did not die miserably.

It cannot be denied that her start in life was amid discouraging surroundings and under disheartening circumstances. She was born at 36 Mott street, Mott street, you doubtless know, is one of the narrow, lane-like thoroughfares of densely populated and mysterious Chinatown in New York.

Thirty-six Mott street is the kind of place no baby would choose as a birth place. No child would, of her own desire, want to grow up in it.

Blanche Walsh, having no choice in the matter, accepted it.

It was the kind of building of which you see hundreds on the East Side and scores in that part of New York's western rim which, because of the possibilities of trouble constantly brewing in it, is called "Hell's Kitchen." It was four stories high. Its front, that had been originally red brick, was stained a leaden shade by the years of smoke and grime that had drifted about it and deposited upon it layer upon layer of grime. Across the front, from street to roof, hung zig-zagging fire-escapes, rusty and perilous. The brown of dust and gray of smoke mingled and stayed year after year upon the window panes. The only spots of color in the dingy and depressing front of the house were the ragged quilts spread upon it for baby to play upon and off which a neglected infant sometimes rolled to maiming or death in the street below.

Entered to it was from a "front stoop," crowded in fair weather with hawthorned children or women with shawls over their heads, tenants who made occasional invasions into the unclean grocery store on the first floor. The halls were narrow, bare and dark. The stairs were dark, too, with an occasional uncertain board. About both hung the heavy odors of stale, old, breathed air mingling with the smell of broiled cabbage or of frying pork.

## The Street Was Her Playground.

The rooms were what might be expected from such an entrance. They were small, one opening into another as though they might be telescoped. There was none of the decent privacy secured by a hall from which each room opened. There were few windows and they were dirty. The airshaft was a doubtful convenience since it afforded more noise than fresh air.

Yet here Blanche Walsh was born. Here, despite the noxious atmosphere, she thrived, so strong was the spark of vitality in her. Here her mind grew as fast as her body, so alert and studious was its habit.

She played in the street with the other children, dodging the truck wagons as they did, dancing to the organ grinder's music as did they, and going to school hand-in-hand with them.

In the public school, just round the corner from Cherry street, she learned to read and write and she struggled with addition and finally, in an hour of supreme triumph, learned the last puzzling lines of the multiplication tables.

"Five times twelve." Mullie O'Brien, who was her desk-mate, never got so far. She dropped out of school while she was still frowning over "seven times seven." It was Mott's fate to work on Mott street in a shop. The dust and the dyes caused a cough that grew worse and worse, until one day a man came to the tenement on the right of No. 36 Mott street, where Jollie lived, and looked at a cheap little white cottage upon the door. Blanche Walsh walked behind the plain little coffin to the grave.

Lina Morosini, who sat across the aisle, met a different and who shall say an easier fate. Before Lina, with the shining black hair and the eyes like purple pansies, had reached "five times twelve" her seat in school was empty and her mother, who balanced a fruit basket upon her head, no discreetly about the neighborhood begging for news of her. One Lina appeared after Lina in the neighborhood. Just once, her cheeks were painted. Her eyes were hard. She walked furiously past the Mott street tenement, looked up at the windows and saw Blanche Walsh sitting there with a sock. With a queer moan in her throat, Lina hastened out of the dark street into



Blanche Walsh Was Born at 36 Mott Street, in the Very Heart of the New York Slums—in an Environment of Smells, Vice and Poverty, Which She Overcame by Character and Determination.

the brilliantly lighted Bowery. That pit for hesitating feet swallowed her up. She was never again seen by her neighbors of Mott street.

Between these two fates of her school-mates Blanche Walsh resolutely stood. Somehow she had acquired the lesson of industry. Perhaps it was her father, the father, who had come from Limerick and had learned the trade of a gold-beater. Afterwards he became a street-inspector. Perhaps she got it from her mother who kept house as well as she could in that grimy spot. At all events, Blanche acquired early the habit of being intensely interested in what was going on and in keeping at it until it was finished. She gained the faculty of "application."

Blanche Walsh was always studious. "She do busy herself in the books and it be like grave-matching to pull her out of them," her father used to say proudly of his daughter. She was free-looking, but no more so than twenty other girls in her block in Mott street. It was not by beauty that Blanche Walsh rose out of her sordid environment. Nor was she of that essentially feminine type of which we say instinctively, "She is attractive to men." Rather was "Patty" Walsh's daughter of the boyish type. As she rapidly grew she took on the height and the free, big stride of a boy rather than a girl. There was apparently, at this time, no coquetry in her.

## The Door of Opportunity Opens

She was seventeen and her father had become Warden of the Tomb, and had moved his family from swarming Mott street to the two gray piles a half dozen blocks away that are connected by the Bridge of Sighs.

It was far from a cheerful home into which she moved. She had to enter it by way of the big clanking gate, guarded by a grim jailer, had to pass through the corridors where "trusties" white clad but not white of soul, jostled her; across a court where the prisoners exercised, to reach the Warden's apartments. True, she escaped the stink of Mott street, but those of the hemmed-in prison were little better.

It was while this child of the dark tenements was living in the sunless prison house that the gate of opportunity opened.

"I loved to recite verses," Miss Walsh has said of that time. "My proud daddy used to encourage me to 'spunk pieces' for his friends when they visited us. One of these Jim Loller happened to speak in Louis James about me. Miss

Marie Walwright, who was to produce 'The Winter's Tale' the next season, had commissioned Mr. James to find an Olivia for her. An actress who had signed for the part resigned because the color of one of the costumes was not becoming to her.

"Get a young Olivia who looks the part," Miss Walwright had cabled Mr. James from Europe, "and one who doesn't know it all."

## Her Rise to Fame Was Rapid.

A letter came to the Tomb asking the Warden's daughter to call on Louis James at his office.

She went.

"How tall are you?" he asked.

"Five feet nine," was the answer.

"How much do you weigh?" She told him.

"Have you had any experience?"

"No, Mr. James. A most unusual reply for applicants for the stage."

"All right. I'll engage you to play Olivia at thirty-five dollars a week."

"Thank you, Mr. James."

So Blanche Walsh pushed open the door of opportunity. Through her own efforts it remained open.

She remained with Miss Walwright for three years. Miss Walwright liked her because she wasn't afraid to study, never complained of being tired after rehearsal and because she was always willing to learn. The second season her salary was raised to \$50 a week and she played Queen Elizabeth to Miss Walwright's Amy Robsart in New York. Bronson Howard engaged her for a part in his play, "Aristocracy" after she had settled his doubts that, though only twenty, she could look forty on the stage.

When Virginia Harwood, becoming ill, resigned the part of Trilby in that famous play, "Fatty" Walsh's daughter was chosen to succeed her. When the tragedienne Fanny Davenport died she left her huge wardrobe and piece of jewelry to the young actress because she deemed her worthy to follow her in the great role which she had played in the play, "Theodora," that enchantress of the Nile, Cleopatra, and Salambo. Miss Davenport's private jewels Miss Walsh purchased. Whereupon the girl who had been bought at \$6 a week of street became the possessor of costumes and jewels estimated at \$100,000.

When she appeared in her favorite role, Salambo, it was as though a quiver of the Orient had waited upon the stage. Her throat was adorned with the white light of diamonds. From her curly tresses of auburn hair came a crown resplendent with

these jewels, varied by emeralds and sapphires. Her velvet robe was but a background for a constellation of gems.

Blanche Walsh had attained the scene of every actress's ambition. She had become a star. Her yearly earnings had passed \$10,000, an annual income that is a solid post to great wealth.

She acquired real estate on Manhattan Island. She bought and handsomely furnished a home on Underhill avenue, in Brooklyn. She spent her Summers at an estate she bought and developed at Great Neck, Long Island. She journeyed between the city and country homes, and covered the distance between some of the cities on her routes in an \$8,000 limousine.

Her name, in letters of light, blazed above the important playhouses in this country. Her face and figure were reproduced life size on the billboards.

That was fame.

Blanche Walsh, originally of 36 Mott street, had won wealth and distinction. She had won them honestly, through industry, fidelity to her principles, through an unvarying self-respect. Daughter of a laboring man, born in the slums, she had swung success from a grinding world. Last month she died at her post, practically while playing and full of hours, at forty-two.

## Triumphed by Her Own Effort and Merit.

What was of great gratification to her—she had been the pride of her mother and the story of her father before they preceded her from this plane.

Not only the glory, but the wonder of her father! How a child who had never seen a great thing outside of City Hall Park, and whose training was in the public schools near Cherry street, could grow into a consummate actress, remained a mystery to "Fatty" Walsh and to her schoolmates. Her father looked upon her with loving awe. She was greater in him than the Chief of Tammany Hall. How a child who had never seen a great thing outside of City Hall Park, and whose training was in the public schools near Cherry street, could grow into a consummate actress, remained a mystery to "Fatty" Walsh and to her schoolmates. Her father looked upon her with loving awe. She was greater in him than the Chief of Tammany Hall. How a child who had never seen a great thing outside of City Hall Park, and whose training was in the public schools near Cherry street, could grow into a consummate actress, remained a mystery to "Fatty" Walsh and to her schoolmates.

Yet it was no mystery. When she died in Cleveland going from the stage to the bed of death, she had reached the peak of her career. She was a star. After the last chapter of Blanche Walsh's life should be written, "Industry, Fidelity, Self-Respect. By These She Won."

An interesting story, is it not? And one full of encouragement to those who dream of rising above humble and nondescript surroundings and taking their place in the sun?



The Late Blanche Walsh, Who Blossomed Into Success from the Atmosphere of the New York Slums.

**EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.**  
 1—External Entrance, 2—The Tympanic Membrane, 3—The Small Hammer and Stirrup Bones, 4—The Semi-circular Canals, 5—The Vestibule, 6—The Labyrinth, 7—the Auditory Tube.

"The hearing of even the best is not endowed of us in not nearly so good a way as that of our forefathers. The constant use of the telephone, the blast of the motor horn, the thousand and one noises of civilized life have brought on a blunting of the hearing sense. There has followed a degeneration of the amazingly delicate mechanism



### The Delicate Mechanism of the Human Ear Exposed to View Under the Anatomist's Knife.

As to chronic deafness in the ear, the facts should be explained to him, in the way of relief, there is, as stated, little or cure to be hoped for. What must be done is to prevent comparative deafness from becoming absolute. And not only the ear, but the nose and throat must be kept in good condition, and the general constitution as well. Especially must constipation be avoided, as this tends to congest

of spinal at Arcen Barrois, where on the following day he noticed, to his surprise, traces of white hair on the crown of his head. The hairs formed four "islets," separated from the rest of the color by normal hair. The color of the hairs varied from the roots to the ends of the hairs, the roots being black, and just as white as the shortest. There was not a brown hair among them. The hairs were not brittle, they were implanted and could be pulled out. The hair of the head was dark brown, and there was not a white hair among them.

The patient was an intelligent man, 35 years of age, who had been confirmed by the fact that his hair was described in the description of the hair of the head of the patient of the chestnut.

When the hair can live longer on the scalp so suddenly it can lose it, it might be suggested that in this case the hair was not really dead. The hairs generated by the explosion and the skin was treated by the fact that the hair was not really dead. The skin turned gray like

The studies of Professor Metchnikoff on the whitening of the hair due to race throw light on the question of the hair. In the hair of the Negro, according to him, when a hair begins to whiten there appear in the hair bulb small granules, which are in contact with gradually come into contact with the hair bulb, and the pigment granules and absorb them. These "pigmentophores" are located in the hair bulb, and toward the root of the hair to the hair bulb, and the hair bulb, according to him, the pigmentary cells.

The pigmentophages, which originate in the marrow of the hair, disappear from the hair bulb, and finally lose its color. This theory explains the slow and progressive whitening of the hair, and also applies to the rapid loss of hair in the case of the French soldier.

The rapid mobilization of the pigmentary cells, which are located in the marrow of the hair, appears to be provoked by a nervous disturbance. The place of the pigmentary cells is determined by the points on the scalp where the hair is lost.

[illegible]

microscopic pillars, the rods of Corti leaning as it were against the stereocilia of the inner hair cells, which and in hairlike processes in close relation with these rods, the auditory nerve. The movements of the auditory nerve to which the strands of an epiplasmic layer of the inner ear of ocean greynould would compare with—well with the strand of a piano wire. The epiplasmic layer shows a remarkable resemblance to the keyboard of a piano, and the sensory lining itself likening the piano keys. The epiplasmic layer and the filaments of the auditory nerve to the piano wires. The best description of that all hearth is to say means of sound conduction and that the sense of sound is to be heard. The auditory nerve is to the auditory nerve we can readily understand how *Hirurinus* hearing faculty the epiplasmic layer and the auditory nerve structures. Dr. Siebermann's experiments on guinea pigs, the epiplasmic layer and the auditory nerve structures.

The third reason of his brother's failure to cure the external and middle ear is his overlooking the inflammation of the labyrinthine structure. As a human being practicing the art of music, he is not protecting the auditory mechanism against excessive sound waves and the consequent inflammation of the cochlea in the external ear. Such plug must be strictly not be used, because it causes the inflammation of the eustachian or catarrh, because then the discharge is resulting from the inflammation of the middle ear and not put up. Such discharges, thus put up, have been known to burrow into the brain.

Such substances as thick felt have been used under foot by workmen in the foundry, and it is very probable however he found in his ears the same substance, which is very dangerous to preventive or at remedying the inflammation in this procedure.

His brother intended to have presented his valuable researches on protection against injury of the ear to the 10th International Congress for the Prevention of Accidents, which was held in London in 1903. It is an odd coincidence that the 10th International Congress for the Prevention of Accidents, which was held in London in 1903, was by the fact of war frustrated. And the information here set forth is the result of his compelling influence in a Swiss journal.

Another very important cause of the inflammation of the middle and internal ear is the inflammation of all, how in inflammation, colds, catarrh, not only of the ear, but of the nose and throat. Such inflammation is not brought on by a single, cessation of the nascent virus, but by a continuous inflammation in the course of time, and the inflammation is not brought on in a thickened mucous membrane. Three incentives to deafness due to inflammation of the middle ear are fathers and grandfathers.

Observes in the accompanying

## How the Tonsils and Adenoids Spread into the Tube and Ear From the B

passes from the throat to the middle ear. Catarrh in this tube, resulting from cathectic colic caused after another many times, eventually leads to the fact, so that the mucous membrane of the tube becomes closed up. The result is increased tension in the ear drum, often to the bursting point. For good bearing the Eustachian tube must be open. The pressure in the ear drum may be maintained between the air within the ear drum and the air outside the drum in the external ear. Besides, the open tube carries the vibrations of the sound from those fished openings in violins do. Adenoids and enlarged tonsils, obstructions in the nose and chloro, strabismus, have the effect gradually to close up the Eustachian tube.

Worse still, the ear, as a (the) lodge in ailments, is a root-cause of grippe, pneumonia, catarrh of the lungs, pneumonia, fever, meningitis and many another dreadful infection—are likely to be caused by the ear. The tube to the middle ear all of which leads not only to deafness but a source of infection.

In the body, possibly indeed in meningitis and brain abscess. The ear is a source of infection, brought about by chronic catarrh or habitation in the head and neck. In the irritation of the nose and throat, and the trouble all lies in the ear. The ear is a source of infection these nose and throat trouble attended to, the ear condition has been advanced to the point of improvement in the hearing is possible. Practically, then, people with

content, as philosophically as they may, with the motto, that "what cannot be cured must be endured."

Dr. D. Harold Walker, of Boston, was called upon to give his regard to the rather fashionable and somewhat naive belief that "the poor" cannot live too much in the open air. This would be well enough if

done in the way of relief, there is, as yet, no remedy.

What must be done is to prevent comparative dryness from becoming absolute. And not only the hair, but the scalp itself also must be looked after, and the skin of the face, which is especially marked constipation. To avoid, as this tends to congest.

## hair turns black

At a point at Arc-en-Barrois, where on the following day he noticed, to his surprise, that of white hair on his head, the black hairs were formed four "teats," separated from the white hairs by a space. The loss of color was complete from the roots to the ends of the hair, and the black hairs were just as white as the shortest. There was no change in the texture of the hair.

The gray hairs were solidly in place and could be pulled out. The hair on the temples and crown of the head was dark, but the hair in his beard or mustache was white.

The patient was an intelligent man, and he was not at all deceived by the fact that his hair was converted in the description of him, and that he was not a white chestnut.

Just before the hair can lose its color so suddenly is not yet clear. It might be suggested that in this case it was due to bleeding, or gases generated by the explosion, but this was negated by the fact that the parts of the hair under the scalp the skin turned gray like the hair on the head.

The deed should be entrusted to go among their fellow men and to use their ears as well as their eyes. The theory of the pigmentation is to be harnessed, to "robo by them, to make them feel that they themselves a nuisance to their enemies and their friends.

## te in a light

The studies of Professor Metchnikoff on the whitening of the hair due to nec throw light on the question of the theory of the pigmentation. According to him, when a hair is broken, the pigment granules are found on oval cells with prolonga- tions, which gradually come into contact with the cells in the papilla of the hair. The pigment granules and absorb the light, and consequently, when he calls them, they descend toward the root of the hair to the papilla. The cells, which are, according to him, the pigmen- tary cells.

The melanophages, which origi- nate in the marrow of the hair, dis- seminate disturbance. The cells finally lose its color. This theory explains the slow and progressive whitening of the hair of the old and also applies to the rapid loss of color of the hair of the French soldier.

The rapid mobilization of the cells in the marrow of the hair appears to be provoked by a ner- vous disturbance. The theory of whitening seems to be determined by the points on the scalp which

[illegible][illegible]

neth the skin turned gray like the rest by the points on the scalp which have been the seat of injury.



# A Real Novelty in Grand Opera

How a Native Japanese Prima Donna Gave a Convincing Heroine of Japan to the Stage in "Madame Butterfly"

Felice Lyne, the Coloratura Soprano of Mile. Pavlova's Opera Company.

SOMETHING really new in the production of grand opera occurs so seldom that its advent assumes the proportions of an event worthy of more than casual mention. Such a departure from the well-worn thoroughfare of opera performances in New York City recently gave keen pleasure to ardent patrons of that form of public entertainment, and, perhaps, instilled a hope of further developments along similar lines.

Last season, and for several seasons past, "Madame Butterfly," an opera composed by Puccini with a libretto adapted from Delella's play with the same title, was the most popular work in the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Like the play, this opera depends for its success mainly upon its seductive exotic scene and capital character. It enacts the affecting love tragedy of a naive and true Japanese girl until the circumstances and in the deftly suggested atmosphere of her native home.

In presenting the opera of "Madame Butterfly," however, the lyric soprano enacting the role of heroine has been one or another of several prima donnas who bore not the faintest resemblance to a Japanese girl, nor seemed to have the racial conviction of the character and national traits of this engaging heroine of an international tragedy. They were Italian, French, American—hopelessly Occidental opera singers, and that was all.

Their interpretations cost the affecting story the chief element of the charm felt in the reading of John Luther Long's little masterpiece, namely, a visualization of the real Japanese Cio-Cio-San, its heroine and the opera's main justification for seeing the light of day. Now, suddenly, this ponderous error is corrected, and by the simplest and most direct means, "Madame Butterfly" is lifted out of literary commonplace by a singer who is as Japanese as the heroine, Cio-Cio-San, herself—a capable opera lyric soprano born in Japan of Japanese parents and educated and trained in her art in Tokyo.

Her name is Tamaki Miura, and her opera introduction to Western audiences stands in the credit of Mile. Anna Pavlova, the celebrated Russian dancer, straight from Tokyo the Japanese opera company was taken first to London, where she appeared with the Imperial Russian Opera Company. When Mile. Pavlova took over the Boston Grand Opera Company, with Max Rabino as managing director, one of her first acts was to bring Ta-

Mile. Anna Pavlova, in the "Snowflake" Ballet, Which She Presents in Her Own Opera Company's Performance of "Madame Butterfly."

miura to this country to be the heroine of "Madame Butterfly." The result of the Japanese singer's first appearance in that character in New York, at the Manhattan Opera House, entirely justified Mile. Pavlova's perspicacity. To a certain extent it duplicated the effect of Oscar Hammerstein's initial presentation there of Tetradini, the exhilarating Italian coloratura soprano, when the fortunes of that new temple of vocal opera were hanging in the balance. It seemed to place well on its feet the Russian dancer's rather risky enterprise.

The opera reviewers were unanimously cordial in their published reception of the indigenous Cio-Cio-San. The dean of the New York critical corps recorded that Tamaki Miura, in "Madame Butterfly," "took her home by storm." As subsequent audiences, successively larger and more representative of New York's opera-going public, manifested the same degree of enthusiasm, that reviewer's analysis of the Japanese singer's performance gained in significance.

"The enthusiasm was entirely justified, for not only is her performance authoritative, also Occidental conception can be, but she is a fine actress, resembling one of her great countrywomen, Sada Yacco. As a climax to these qualifications for this role she has a voice of unusual beauty, power and fervor. Even the white, thin quality of the medium voice is an asset in this part, as Tamaki Miura seems to be the child she is supposed to be. She is as gay and childlike, as full of laughter as any tiny Japanese maiden of fifteen would be, but there is also remarkable dignity and poise in her manner."

And when the time arrived for the direct, trusting and tender little Japanese sweetheart to be confronted with the uncompromising American wife of her American naval officer lover, she accepted her fate like a true Oriental. Simply, and with fatalistic lack of hesitation, and in becoming retirement from the scene, she performed the private and personal last rite of harakiri.

The audiences at the Manhattan could not resist an appeal which seemed so true to our Western ideal of the Japanese feminine character. Here appeared the results of Tamaki Miura's stage training on Occidental allies. Instead of the effect of aloofness, and the solid mummery of Oriental actors in Oriental dramas presented in the Oriental manner, she demonstrated possession of the magnetic quality, in stage phrase called "personality," which is regarded by actors of this country and of Europe as their chief asset—for it enables them to "get their work over the footlights," that is, to convince and hold the audience.

To some, however, it was said that so fine and novel a performance should have been marred by lack of managerial judgment in casting the character of the hero's American wife. A man in Puccini's position, an officer in the United States

navy, would be expected to have a wife-type about the same as those women who are notoriously well bred and tastefully dressed. It seemed that neither poor little native Cio-Cio-San, nor the wife-type of the plot, hardly deserved the shock of that brutally assertive apparition in the "Grand Street" neighborhood, reborn. The distinguished little Oriental could have been trusted to save the tragedy with harakiri, anyway.

It will be of interest to every stage opera-goer in this country to know that this Japanese prima donna not only sings Occidental music in the Occidental manner, but acquired that art in her own country—in Tokyo—where opera is given as in Europe and America, and where music is taught and voices cultivated by the same methods used in New York, London, Paris, Dresden and Milan.

So there is no longer any excuse in grand opera for Broadway or Piccadilly interpretations of Japanese characters. Further, the advent here of Tamaki Miura, with such distinct success in a favorite opera, shows that more is now expected of an opera impersonator than the presentation of the most famous singers with the most famous and expensive voices. As in the case of the legitimate drama, the public

will expect the characters to be as real as the plot fully interpreted. Japan is now added to the list of countries which produce entertainers who can act in greater numbers than probably any impervious will admit. Which leaves them no excuse for going on presenting Japanese, Swedish, German, French, Russian, Italian and Zulu heroes and heroines in the typical way provided by cultured man.

The Pavlova Rabinoff new opera organization—this audaciously started on its career—is full fledged on up-to-date lines, presenting with capable artists most of the grand opera which have won favor in this country. The old opera company nearly always engineered their success to include a ballet. Later the cut and dried, stiff-convicted, buff-skirted presentation of grand opera. In Russia, however, the ballet is retained in the character development demonstrated as a performance in itself in this country by Pavlova and other dancing celebrities of that nation. Having control on opera organizations of her own, Pavlova puts the two together again—and thus adds advantage of her own special art and reputation to the fortunes of the Boston Grand Opera Company.

Tamaki Miura, the Little Japanese Grand Opera Lyric Soprano Who Gives to the Stage a Genuine Native Opera Heroine.

This feature, with the success of the real Japanese "Butterfly," points to a new era of entertainment, though some opera-goers in New York with the Manhattan Opera House as its stage opera company, for the American public is not yet accustomed to such a presentation. The fact is, however, that the Japanese opera company, which is now presenting "Madame Butterfly" at the Manhattan Opera House, is not only a new organization, but a new one in the sense that it is the first to present a Japanese opera in this country. The company was organized by Max Rabino, who is now managing director of the Boston Grand Opera Company, and by Tamaki Miura, who is the heroine of the opera. The company is now presenting "Madame Butterfly" at the Manhattan Opera House, and it is expected that it will be a great success.

## Bedtime No Time for Candy

CANDY is a good thing. There would be a lot more hungry people in the world if it wasn't for candy. Even in favor of candy, it is a fact, however, that it is not good for you. It is not good for your teeth, and it is not good for your stomach. It is not good for your health, and it is not good for your life. So, if you want to be healthy and happy, you should not eat too much candy. You should eat candy in moderation, and you should not eat candy at bedtime. If you eat candy at bedtime, you will not be able to sleep, and you will not be able to wake up in the morning. So, if you want to be healthy and happy, you should not eat too much candy. You should eat candy in moderation, and you should not eat candy at bedtime.

by the act of chewing, the jelly-like mass into the mouth ready at that time, and often during the day, are apt to be dormant during sleep. Candy, like all sugars, requires a great deal of the substance in the saliva to help it through the various transformations into absorbable starches and then the various organic compounds that the body needs. If we eat candy overnight we are very likely to have a "bad taste" in the mouth in the morning.

# Die Winterkämpfe in der Champagne

Der Krieg ist beinahe sechs Wochen  
und Wochen der in der Champagne ge-  
fallenen Soldaten der Champagne

Der Kaiser  
Kaiser Prinz von Preussen

The Cover of Prince Oscar's New Book

## The Winter Battle in the Champagne—February 16 to March 18, 1915

By His Royal Highness Prince Oscar, Fifth  
Son of Emperor William.

THE great Winter battle in the Champagne has been fought, and has resulted in a brilliant victory, which I witnessed with my own eyes.

The past has already begun to fade to a heavy veil, and side by side with the past walks her sister—oblivion! But we—must not, we dare not forget. Not only because the war in the Champagne was the greatest and longest defensive battle in the history of the world and resulted in a magnificent victory for ourselves; not only out of gratitude for our heroic leaders and soldiers who accomplished the superhuman, endured the unpeakable, and yet, undaunted, fought on to victory; there is another deeper, more solemn reason why we must not forget. I refer to our hero dead, who, with incomparable self-sacrifice, gave their lives for king and country for Emperor and empire, for home and nation.

As a child, which one of us has not stood at the grave of some unknown hero of forgotten days, thrilling with rapturous, fraternal awe? On the heights north of Le Mans in the Champagne there is now a grave of this sort which should be dear to every German heart, but it is not the grave of an unknown hero of bygone days. Many brave men of our own glorious army, much noble blood of our beloved German nation have found their last resting place there on French soil. Our own brothers, sons and husbands, who have entered the last long sleep, slumbering there under the very soil which they themselves, countless, fearless, reckless, defended to the last breath, cry to us from beyond the grave. "Do not forget the cause for which we died, for which we gladly and willingly gave our lives."

We, the living, who know what these dead heroes accomplished and how they furthered our cause, lower the sword in memory of them, and in spite of a last weary breath that still, vowing that we will go and do likewise.

In order to comprehend thoroughly the significance of the war in the Champagne, we must briefly summarize the achievements of our troops we must briefly summarize the circumstances which made the campaign so important, and which it was intended the campaign should comprise, and the conditions which made this victory such an important one to us. A few sentences will suffice to make all this clear. It was necessary to crush the first large aggressive movement on the part of the French, who, by hurling their finest army corps and an enormous artillery force against us in the Champagne, tried for weeks and months, at whatever cost, to force a wedge into our lines in order to break one link in the steel chain with which the German army had encircled their land.

### Why This Battle Was of Critical Importance

As, indeed, they had succeeded in breaking through our lines with a strong contingent, it can readily be seen how disastrous this would have been for us. As regards consequences, our success in the Champagne was at least of as great importance as the victories of Tannenberg, the Masurian Lakes, near Augustow and on the San; but what we take into consideration the demands which were made upon individual endurance and courage in the face of the most harrowing conditions imaginable, it is doubtful whether the work done in the Champagne by our troops has ever been equaled.

In order thoroughly to appreciate the heroic steadfastness and the patient endurance shown by our troops, which transcended all praise, and to appreciate properly the difficulties which best leaders and men alike during the long, bitter weeks of the battle, we must remember certain facts.

When the French offensive was begun on a large scale on February 16, our troops had already seen months of the hardest sort of service in repulsing the French First and Seventeenth Army Corps, with only a few very short intervals of rest—our Eighth Army Corps having been engaged in this region since December 8, and the Eighth Reserve Corps since December 19, 1914.

Our regiments, therefore, were far from untrained at a moment when they were called upon to enter the severest phase of a struggle into which our lives had been the flower of their troops. Moreover, the French had at their command an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition, and were able, therefore, in a steady, unrelenting way, gradually to reach the full amplitude of their fighting capacity in their efforts to break through our lines. If only we visualize this fact then we must realize that at least incredible glory accrued to the work done by our troops. Only an iron will, a discipline which had become second nature and utter forgetfulness of self could lead to victory in the face of such odds. That these qualities did ultimately assure us the victory will redound to the enduring glory of all the troops which did active service in this great engagement.

The prodigious masses of iron and humanity which our foes hurled against us, the enormous quantities of ammunition, the making attacks, their doggedness in defense, all this was meticulously calculated to crush larger numbers than those of our Third Army. It was a struggle between iron and steel. It is true that a heavy mass of iron can through sheer weight bend

# Winter by the

HIS Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth of Kaiser Wilhelm's six sons, has written a little book called "The Winter Battle," a translation of which is printed herewith. In this he describes the terrific fighting of the Third German Army, which formed an important part of the battle front in Champagne and had to meet a particularly desperate attack by the French. The Prince was an officer on the staff of the commanding General. As a result of his experiences he was laid up with an attack of heart failure.

It is interesting to note that "Hill 196," which is one of the places particularly mentioned in the Prince's narrative as being defended by the Germans last winter, was captured by the French on October 25 last and became once more the centre of prolonged fighting.

The Prince is twenty-seven years old, and was married morganatically on the day war was declared to Countess Ida von Bassewitz Levetzow, a young noblewoman not of royal birth. The proceeds of the sale of his book are given to the widows and orphans of German soldiers who fell in the Champagne.

and indeed a narrow band of steel, but it cannot break the steel. Thus, through continually renewing their attacks and by training upon us as artillery fire the violence of which beggars all description, the French succeeded in bending back our lines here and there. Sometimes at one point, sometimes at another they took several hundred metres of entrenchments; but they paid a horrible, a ghastly price in blood for these minor and valueless successes, which profited them nothing save that they taught them the bitter lesson that iron will power and German discipline can be broken by nothing. The French had scornfully proclaimed that they had broken the backbone of our resistance, but we broke their attack and imposed upon them our own. In the end the French attempt to break through our lines was utterly foiled, and the Third Army was victorious.

During this time the French attacks were directed principally against the left, i. e., the eastern half of the Third Army, so that the Eighth Army Corps and the Eighth Reserve Corps bore the brunt of the attacks, most of which took place along the line between the position of Verches and Bousenpue. This is a rolling, open country, in which narrow belts of arable land with small patches of woodland, covered with pine trees. The country is not dissimilar in character to the country near Jüsterberg and Loeberitz, in Germany, and instead of soil or sand the surface of the earth is covered with white chalk. It is a desolate, barren country. The French themselves call it the "house (Champagne) country, and never was a name more aptly given. It consisted of only a few settlements, and these have now been destroyed by the artillery fire.

During the entire time that the battle lasted the weather was vile. For weeks it rained day and night, so that the chalky soil was transformed into a grayish, soapy, slippy mire. In consequence the roads became almost impassable for vehicles and the main roads, connecting our trenches and camps, owing to the continuous rain to which they were put by marching troops and rolling provision wagons, were soon in a condition which was almost as bad. The work of our munition and commissary columns, upon which this battle, which lasted for months, entailed particularly difficult service, was thereby rendered exasperatingly hard. The horses also suffered severely through the long enforced marches, the dreadful roads, the general wetness and the insufficient food.

### The Horrible Order of Facing the French "Drum-Fire"

It is, however, the duty of the good soldier to derive some advantage from even the most unpromising conditions, and we were able to turn the frightful condition of the roads to good account in the following way. The roads which the French commanded were less numerous and in a even worse condition than our own. As they expended a tremendous amount of ammunition every day in "drum-fire," as continuous systematic artillery fire is called in the army, they were forced to use up large supplies of night, which was not the case with us. As has been said before, only the main roads could be traversed by the ammunition wagons, because the other roads had turned into a sort of morasses, and we therefore trained our long-range guns upon their main roads at night, knowing that we must be doing damage to them. This circumstance probably accounted for the unusually long pauses which they allowed to occur in their "drum-fire" on the morning days.

In this way we gained brief periods of respite for our infantry, which was thus enabled to pitch up the badly damaged entrenchments, so that the French, when they had been supplied with new ammunition, had to begin all over again. The continuous rainfall created cruel conditions for the housing of our troops. As has been said, the few sparse settlements had been literally shot to pieces, and our troops were therefore forced to construct their own huts and cave shelters. That such poor quarters, during an incessant downpour of rain, were bound to have an injurious effect upon the strength of the troops, is abundantly plain. Nevertheless, our men never complained. With admirable patience, even good humor, they endured the greatest privations and hardships which were the result of the inclement weather and the inadequate quarters, and how great these privations and hardships were can only be understood by some one who himself has lived through a rainy winter in the "house Champagne."

In this terrific battle sons from every principality and kingdom of the Fatherland fought shoulder to shoulder, and vied with each other in the display of courage and endurance. Prussians and Bavarians, Saxons and Hessians, men from the North and the South, from East and West, stood side by side, cheer by cheer, forming an impregnable wall against which the furious, despairing, fanatic attacks of the French were doomed to utterly speed themselves. The French fought with marvelous valor, with reckless courage and nerve, climbing up and on over the bodies of their fallen comrades. They were excellent fighters, were these Frenchmen. But our men were better fighters, as the outcome of the battle taught us.

It was, however, not the attacks of their infantry which made this battle so hideous for us, nor was it the hand-to-hand struggle in the trenches, men against men, where the Germans, possessing greater physical strength, was easily the



Kaiser Wilhelm and His Six Sons—Crown Prince Wilhelm, Prince Eitel Friedrich, Prince Adalbert, Prince August Wilhelm, Prince Oscar and Prince Joachim—Going to a Review in Berlin.

The Kaiser is on the Left, and the Sixth Figure Starting with Him is Prince Oscar

country. Nevertheless, miraculously, the health of the troops remained remarkably good. Originally only the First and the Seventeenth French Army Corps had been detached opposite to our Eighth Army Corps and our Eighth Reserve Corps. Both of the French army corps had suffered severely during their continuous attacks around Christmas, in January and the beginning of February. But they had been reinforced continually. Before beginning their great drive against our lines the French had gathered together materially larger forces. To cope with our two army corps gradually, in addition to the First and the Seventeenth Corps, they had brought up their Second, Fourth and Sixteenth Army Corps, two colonial divisions and half a territorial division—all in all almost seven and a half army corps were massed in a comparatively small territory.

Furthermore, they had greatly strengthened their artillery. On the other hand, our two army corps had been strengthened solely by the addition of individual battalions of the Fifth and Seventh Armies, as well as by the Sixth Army Corps and the Twelfth Reserve Corps (which at this time belonged to the Third Army). The Eighth Army Corps comprised the Bavarian "Landwehr" Brigade and the Hessian "Landwehr" as well. Then, finally, there was Prince Oscar's Infantry Division, destined to play a prominent part in this battle.

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match of the individual Frenchman. What made the battle a living hell was the work of the French artillery, enormous in strength, with huge supplies of ammunition which was spent lavishly. Life in the trenches became a perpetual nightmare and stamped as unforgettable horror on the men who went through it without flinching.

On a comparatively small area the French on one day threw a hundred thousand shells. We found a French document in which the commanding officer calculated that eighteen bombs must be the allowance per metre of German trench, those eighteen bombs to be used not in a day, but within one or two hours! The rapidity of the artillery fire was therefore great as that of an ordinary machine gun, but the shells hurled against us were not infantry shells, but grenades of every calibre. "Drum-fire" is the name for this sort of artillery fire, and its effects were simply dreadful, unpeakable. The barbed wire was completely annihilated, was clean wiped out of existence; the trenches were flattened into mounds, their foundations crumbled away. No known sort of earthworks were able to withstand such fire for even a short time. But German discipline, loyalty and heroism held out.

### Interesting Details of French Warfare Methods

When such "drum-fire" began, a haze wall of smoke and chalk particles rose over our trenches, cutting off the men from the rest of the world. The horror of the scene was augmented by the ceaseless rumbling, thundering and crashing which filled the air, and which, even miles away, sounded like a heavy thunderstorm. It seemed impossible that any living creature should survive such a hellish storm. When the firing ceased abruptly, or when its direction was changed to give the French infantry a chance to attack us, then our brave snipers, musketeers, grenadiers crawled out of the tunnels and pockets into which the enemy's grenades had ploughed the earth, made their way from among broken foundations, crumbling masses, trickling sand and bags, and, grabbing their guns and wiping the dirt from their eyes, they repulsed the French attack.

And this was done not once, but dozens of times. Occasionally our men were ordered to abandon a trench which was suffering particularly from "drum-fire" in order to avoid unnecessary loss of life, and the crew from such an abandoned trench was then placed in our second line of entrenchments. It sometimes happened that French infantry, under protection of their artillery fire, reached and took such an empty trench, succeeding the more readily because they encountered no obstacles. Our men then sprang forth from their cover and attacked the French with hand grenades and bayonets. Invariably we were successful in repulsing the enemy, causing them heavy loss of life.

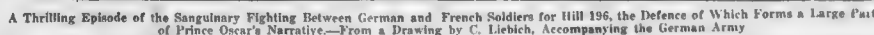
If for some reason or other this counter-attack was not made at once, however, the French were then never secured by us without heavy casualties, for the few hours that had elapsed had amply sufficed for the French to dig in themselves cleverly at every sort of entrenchment work, to change and remodel the trench for their purposes, to install machine guns, to place sand-bag barriers along both sides and to make sundry other changes. This done, the "Frenchman's nest" was complete.

The difficult task of ousting the French from their "nest" then devolved upon our regiments, and in some instances many weeks of hard, cruel fighting were required to accomplish this end. For this work we employed underground mines, artillery, bombs and hand grenades. When the time was ripe for attack, columns of volunteers were sent, which were led by officers, who, in turn, were preceded by groups of pioneers with hand grenades and trench-mortars, to be used in demolishing the sand-bag barriers. The assault was begun simultaneously from both sides. These attacks were usually conducted at night, and it was rarely seen that unsoldierly conduct was required for work of this kind. Immediately after the hand grenades were exploded our men advanced and a furious hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which not only bayonet and pickaxe, but shovel and booted foot

Germans Advancing Under a Withering Fire to Attack the French Over Vineyards in the Champagne Country, as Described by Prince Oscar.—From a Drawing by the German War Artist, H. Trost



## Business Prince Oscar, Fifth Son of William, Writes a Narrative of What He Saw and Heard and Did at the Battlefield



chments by the River Aisne, in the Champagne  
Operations Furnished by Felix Schwormstadt

With this last valiant attempt to take the Hill 196 ended the Winter battle of the Champagne. After months of frantic fighting, after paying a frightful toll in blood, the French were forced to abandon their effort to break through our lines. Their famed troops, the very flower of their army, were

Then, too, let us instill in the youth of our nation simple faith, and let them believe in the Lord God, whose will directs the destinies of mankind. Those who went through the battle of the Champagne agree in saying that without a firm belief in God they never would have been able to live through those harrowing days, and to the bandful, who lacked faith, came amid shower of shells, during attacks of bayonets. Let us instill in the youth of our nation a clear and very simple faith. Then, in spite of what our enemies say and do, the prophecy contained in the old folkways may yet be realized.

German greatness, German truth,  
May some day save the world. In sooth

# Women's Bayoneted Bodies in the Servian Trenches



Servian Women Drilling Near Kragujevatz to Resist the German and Austrian Advance.

## German Correspondents with the Teuton Army in Servia Tell of Women, Young and Old, Fighting to the Death in Defence of Their Homes and Country

"ANY bodies of women were found in the trenches, a Servian source is taking part in the national defense." writes the war correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, one of the most reliable and conservative of German newspapers.

"Several women fighting in the Russian ranks have been captured," says a German official report describing operations on the Niemen-Bobruisk front.

Much has been written about the possibility of women in this war, about the organization of Field women prepared to defend their country if necessary and similar suggestions of the terrible extremities to which the conflict might be carried. America it is now at first inclined to doubt whether such a monstrous condition as women engaged in fighting would really be necessary.

It is now certain that on the Balkan and Russian fronts at least women are taking part in the war in considerable numbers and in terrible earnest. In Serbia the women are doing a great deal of work, and they are apparently prepared to be killed in the last woman before they permit the invading Germans and Austrians to pass through their country. This condition is made clear in the reports of Germans as well as other correspondents.

At Kragujevatz, one of the towns which became a centre of defense after the Serbians had been driven back in the vicinity of Belgrade, the women were organized under the leadership of a woman named Stojanovic. She had already four sons in the great ones in the Serbian army, of whom seven have been killed. When she was asked by a correspondent if it thought it was necessary for her to fight, she said:

"What value is my life in a war in which my boys are being killed? I do not care how soon I die."

The Servians are a primitive people of peasants and shepherds, and as such are much more comparable in their own way of life to the women of the Middle Ages than to the modern, highly civilized communities. The women are commonly broad shouldered, muscular, hard faced and capable of great exertion.

However, they told their own story in a different way, so that it is not surprising that a woman of sixty should be called to the front.

It was the viciousness of the enemy, engaged by the people of Servia and Bulgarians, that led Professor Metchnikoff to draw his peculiar theories of the germs of the old age among civilized people.

The Russian and Austrian soldiers are confronted with the terrible duty of shooting and bayoneting women, old and young, grandmothers and mothers, fighting in defense of their homes and villages. Such is the iron discipline of the German army that there is no reason to expect that they will shrink from performing their duty with the utmost thoroughness, or from any other stern necessity. Another terrible question arises in connection with these women. They are generally untrained and do not appear to belong to a regular military organization as defined by the rules of war. They are therefore by the same rules subject to immediate execution if captured by the enemy.

A prominent Servian in America, John R. Palander, has declared that 250,000

Servian women would take the field against the Germans and Austrians. In the two preceding Balkan wars a vast number of hardly peasant women almost as strong as men, with the ambition to fight also appears to have inspired the Russian women of the upper

Next to the Servians, the Russians put the largest number of women into the field. It is a fact that a vast number of hardly peasant women almost as strong as men, with the ambition to fight also appears to have inspired the Russian women of the upper

Mme. Alexandra Koudasheva has been appointed colonel of the Sixth Tula Cavalry Regiment of the Czar's army for her valiant services in the field. She is a woman of culture and is the only woman in the Russian army who has been appointed as a general. She was well known as an actress and had written an interesting book called "A Day of My Life Through Siberia."

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A Young Amazon Fighter in Field Costume with Rifle, Cartridge Belts and Pistol.

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Servian Women Fighting Desperately During an Austrian Attack on Their Village. From a Picture Published in the Leading German Magazine, the "Illustrirte Zeitung," and Drawn by Richard Assmann.

large numbers of women have been captured, wounded and unwounded, who had been serving in the German army. "They are fine specimens of German womanhood," says the correspondent, "and the Russian nurses greatly admire their finely developed muscles, which seem to indicate that they have belonged to German gymnastic schools. They appear to belong to the upper classes."

Reliable reports even say that Turkish women are fighting in considerable numbers. It is certainly strange that women who, in ordinary times, are strictly secluded and are not even allowed to show their faces in public, should now be engaged in the conventionally manly work of fighting.

A few women discussed as men have distinguished themselves in the French army, but there are at present no well authenticated cases of women soldiers serving in the British army. This is only natural, as the soil and bones of Great Britain have not as yet been attacked in a manner that calls for women defenders.

On the other hand the women of England have organized for military service in larger numbers than those of any other country. Upward of 60,000 are now organized, uniformed and armed through out the country.

The London Women's Volunteer Force, headed by Colonel Viscountess Caselagh, drills regularly at Kefle-

bridge Barracks, and has reached a high state of efficiency. Many of the English women soldiers are assisting the authorities as guards of railway bridges and other points of military importance in out of the way parts of the country.

The British Government shows no disposition to make use of the women in fighting, but many of the women themselves are eager to fight. The "suffragettes" have made themselves remarkable by demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The reports generally agree that the women fight with great bravery and some even say that they display greater bloodthirstiness than men. This is an interesting question which has hardly yet been settled, although psychologists have furnished an explanation why it should expect them to be more ferocious. They are of course more emotional as when circumstances such as an attack on their homes or children force them to overcome their womanly instincts and resort to fighting. They throw away all restraint and fight with mad, instinctive ferocity.

Those women of whom there is a considerable number who fight not simply to defend their homes and children but from a desire for adventure and excitement are of course, exceptional cases, and we should expect them to be fierce fighters by nature.

## Why Hard Drinkers Grow Fat

NOT all hard drinkers are fat, but the tendency of most alcoholics to obesity is too marked to escape notice. Science now says this is because the alcohol surps the function of the fat, which is thus permitted to accumulate in various parts of the body.

It is noticeable, says an English physician, that those addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages often reveal a tendency to corpulence which is proportionate to the amount of alcohol consumed. It is merely the result of its complete oxidation of the substance of alcohol by the human body.

The body will still excrete a two-ounce quantity of alcohol in twenty-four hours

and will do so completely that no trace of alcohol can be found in any excretory substance. This simply means that the unnatural heat produced in the body by the presence of the stimulant answers for the time being at least, for what would otherwise be produced by the expenditure of fat and carbohydrates.

The latter are the fuel stored up by the body and normally burned up in the production of necessary bodily heat. When alcohol is consumed it furnishes heat—though not a natural heat—therefore stored up in the body unused and corpulence is the necessary result. This, of course, is not a normal condition nor a proper process. It becomes more unusual with increasing consumption of alcohol.

# Lady Duff Gordon's Newest Models



Two Views of a Typical Modern 1910 Frock—Stiff Moire, No Hoops—"Lucile" Model

## "Something Different, Something Newer," in a Bewildering Array of Fabrics

LADY DUFF GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive Chicago.

### By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

AND now the season is in full swing; no more doubts as to what fabrics will be employed, what colors will be used, or what outline will be followed. In short, there are no more doubts what the vogue will be for the coming winter.

Those who have been waiting for "something different, something newer" need wait no longer, for that question has now been definitely decided and settled, and with the wonderful array of fabrics, colors and styles, we should have one of the most brilliant eras in the history of fashion.

There are outlines and colors to suit every type, the tall and slender, the petite and plump, the blonde, the brunette, and even the every day type will find a fashion that will bring out her good points.

And indeed the "season" this year, in so far as fashion is concerned, must be a brilliant one. With the sadness on the other side, Americans are naturally loathe to leave their own shores, except in cases of extreme necessity, and our beautiful women who have helped to make the London and Paris seasons noteworthy for their brilliancy, will this winter lend their radiance at home. And our manufacturers, with true American forethought, have prepared for it. Never have I seen such wonderful silks, laces, chiffons, and brocades as the home have turned out this season; colorfully, laces with gold and silver threads running through them, brocades with gold and silver flowers interwoven, and the colors as if nature herself had woven them from rainbows, anemones, spring and autumn tints.

Pure, too, despite the curtailed supply from abroad, were never so gorgeous in richness and variety. The woman of limited as well as unlimited means can indulge in this beauty-enhancing accessory to her heart's content, for who can gallop that a touch of lace to the neck, sleeves, or any other part of the dress, does not enhance the charm of a costume, be it morning, afternoon or evening attire? So appreciative are we of this charm, that "Pure in Summer" has become quite the vogue. This, however, is an exaggeration which cannot last, for after all, even fashions are suited down to the practical.

And speaking of the practical, what a relief in the short flaring

skirt from the narrow and almost skin tight garment of the past season! Instead of mitered along fifth avenue in short skirted costumes, expending a great deal of unnecessary energy, we can now stride along with a free and easy gait and enjoy the movements of our limbs unhampered. In the theatre, the restaurant, the ballroom, we can move with easy grace, whether we have a beautifully moulded form or an indifferent one, it matters not— with the billowy hoops, and clouds of tulle, and stately broadness.

And the bodices! What a relief from the loose unbecoming figure, and what a blessing that this particularly unbecoming mode was so short lived. I hate to think what would have become of "Woman's form divine" if this mode had lasted; suffice it to say that outlines would no longer be necessary and the word "fashion" would probably become extinct. But let us not dwell on such a horrible ex- torcery. The new little tight bodices shall replace the wrong that has been done, and the waist line shall come into its own again.

And while we are on the subject, I want to call your attention to this delightfully quaint outline, which I have introduced this season. If you are at all interested in fashion periods, you will see that this outline prevailed from 1830 to 1860, modified of course from year to year, which amply proves its popularity.

The sloping shoulder, too, is quite a departure from the extremely low cut décolletage, which has been in vogue for so long, and to say that this is refreshing, is putting it mildly; for who will not agree that a modest display of rounded shoulders is more inviting to the eye than a bare back down to the waist line.

For those who do not happen to be fortunate enough to possess the necessary rounded shoulders, I have introduced a little shirred undergarment of flesh colored net or chiffon which will produce the same effect, while it will not display to the naked eye any protruding bones or unsightly hollows.

Approach of the short flaring skirt again our enterprising American manufacturers, with characteristic forethought, have provided the necessary complement. Boots and shoes have never been shown in such a variety of color and design, and a very good thing it is, for what woman, in these days of



With This Black and White Taffeta Afternoon Dress is Worn a Black Taffeta Coat of Full Dimensions

view of the afternoon dress, does not provide herself with a pair of boots or shoes to go with each costume? The Russian hood is perhaps one of the most unusual departures in the way of foot-wear. "Tasse", of course, are mostly worn with tailormade and when worn with an appropriate costume, present a very striking aspect.

Such a costume I have created. It is fashioned of Hunter's green tulle, the coat is buttoned tightly to the neck and has a wide skirt under a little peplum, the sleeve is puffed at the elbow but very tight down to the wrist, the crushed collar is high and reaches the tips of the ears. The skirt is composed of two wide flounces. A jaunty little black hat with tall loops completes this costume, which would be incomplete without the Russian boots.

The illustration in the upper right hand corner of this page is the front

view of the afternoon dress, which I do not think it as it requires further comment.

In the lower right hand corner we have a creation of green tulle over pale flesh tulle, to the centre of the bodice, the skirt is very silver and at each point is inset an arm of green tulle, the centre of the skirt is a little spray of flowers. The bodice is made of a short pointed overskirt edged like the peplum. It is named this creation "The Some one suggested I should name it 'Caprice in Print'."

The costume in the center page is a black and white

afternoon dress. This has a show- ing bodice coming down to the hip onto which is attached a full skirt. Note the queer little puff at the top of the sleeve. With this stock is worn a black taffeta coat of very full dimensions with sleeves of the same material as the dress. The flowing sash confines the fullness at the waist line.

In the upper left hand corner we have a typical modern 1910 frock. This is fashioned of stiff moire, which requires no hoops. The bodice is a surprise effect with tight sleeves joined to a drooping shoulder seam. The only trimming is a band of satin at the top. To add an enlivening touch I have edged the lower part of the sleeve with an edge of ermine and tucked a little ermine bow at the corsage. The skirt is gathered very fully at the top and draped up at the sides. The sash on the skirt lends the necessary finish.

Dainty Creation in White and Bright Green Tulle Over Pale Flesh Chiffon—"Lucile" Model.



Dainty Creation in White and Bright Green Tulle Over Pale Flesh Chiffon—"Lucile" Model. (and above) Smart Striped Taffeta Costume—"Lucile" Model.



# The Pope Begs that the Priceless Art Treasures of Venice be Spared

From the Bombs of the Austrian Aviators Who Have Several Times Threatened the Glorious Old City.

BOMBS from aeroplanes have been thrown upon Venice and have already done considerable injury to the beautiful works of art and architecture which have made this city famous to civilization as well as to the world.

So menacing did these attacks become that in the last week of October His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. addressed a solemn message to the Emperor of Austria begging him to spare Venice from injury in the war.

This action by the Pope was very remarkable, as the Holy Father has maintained a strictly neutral attitude in the war, an attitude that has even caused disappointment in some of his faithful followers in Italy and France. The Pope evidently considers that it should be spared from attack without regard to military considerations. Probably it is not only to Rome in his estimation. While Rome is of greater importance, Venice is far more beautiful and it has also been a centre of Christian art and culture from the earliest times.

The attack that brought the Pope's telegram to a climax caused him to take action as he is reported to have said: "The first official report was that an aeroplane had thrown a bomb upon Venice last night, throwing many bombs, one of which was very large. The next attack was at about ten o'clock. The bomb fell on the canal. The third attack, it was said, was on the canal which was surrounded with beautiful

treasures by the Pope. An incendiary bomb fell in the piazzetta of the cathedral of St. Mark, in front of the Ducal Palace, without doing any damage. Viva other bombs fell either in canals or upon the city where only slight damage was caused.

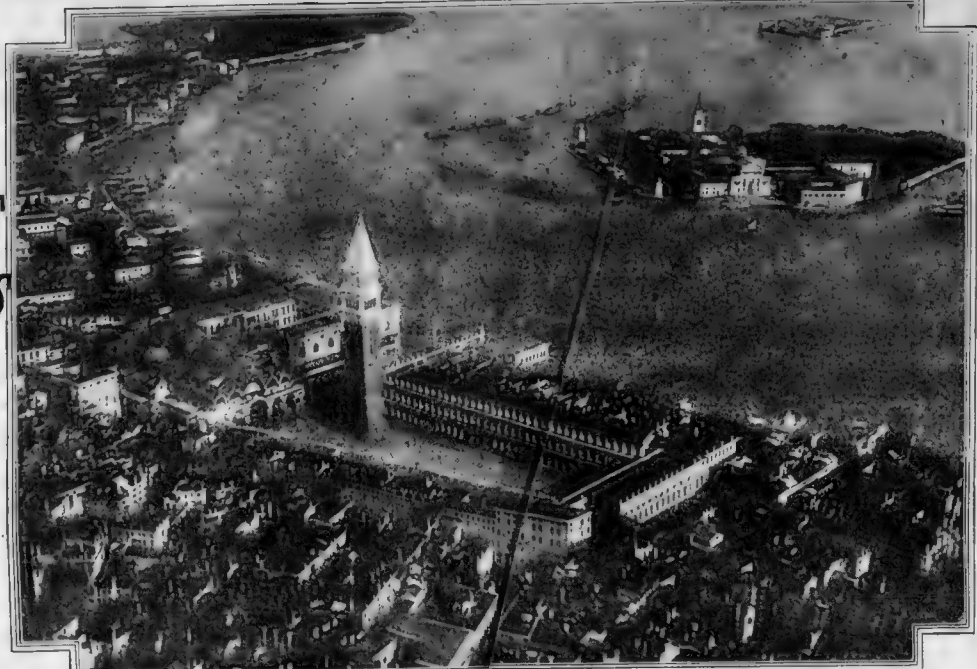
The aeroplanes returned about an hour later. One bomb which was thrown fell in the court of an almshouse and set fire to piles of wood. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damage. No one was hurt.

"Another air raid on Venice occurred at twenty minutes to nine o'clock this morning. Three Austrian aeroplanes dropped several bombs on the city. Three persons were slightly injured."

This report shows that several or more bombs fell on the Piazza of St. Mark. Around this world-famous space centre the greatest glories of Venice lie. Here is the Cathedral or Basilica of St. Mark, with its priceless treasures and treasures, the exquisite Palace of the Doges, the great equestrian statue of Colonna and other masterpieces.

From the beginning of the war between Italy and Austria bombs were dropped on Venice. On November 1, 1914, there occurred again and again during May, June and July. Bombing was done by a sea water balloon were thrown. On several occasions they struck the Piazza of St. Mark.

From the first a general air raid was sent up from both north and south. One at the moment that the city was being bombed. A few more bombs were dropped on the city. The bombs were thrown from the air. The bombs were thrown from the air. The bombs were thrown from the air.



Remarkable View of Venice Taken From an Aeroplane, Showing the Campanile and the Piazza of St. Mark, Which Has Been the Object of Many Air Attacks.

the attacks ceased, suggesting that the Austrians had been impressed with the desirability of sparing Venice.

Then came the attack of October, and anxiety was renewed.

From the day the war broke out the Italians made feverish preparations to protect the monuments of Venice, realizing that they were in terrible danger. Piles of sandbags were placed in front of the famous Campanile, which fell in recent years and was rebuilt by subscriptions from the whole world, and other structures. Brick work was built under and around delicate stone work, such as the Colonnade of the Doges' Palace.

One of the most remarkable features of these protective measures is that the famous altar of St. Mark's has been completely hidden by a pile of sandbags. The most precious adornment of this altar is a casket containing relics of St. Mark, among which are said to be pieces of the hand of the Apostle. The war shipper is now obliged to kneel and pray pathetically before a pile of ugly sand bags and imagine the unseen glories of the altar.

An English correspondent, describing the measures which have been taken to protect the Venetian monuments, writes: "The venerable mosaic on the lunette of St. Mark's is blotted out by modern masonry, the golden cupolas are shapeless bags, the pillars and arches have become a brief fortress that goes on to engulf all that fair portion of the town. The place hard by. Perhaps the worst shock of all—where are the four famous horses of solid bronze brought from Constantinople to defy the world through seven centuries from the portals of St. Mark's? It was a sad scene the other day, when a silent crowd watched their descent for conveyance to a safer station. They were led by their feet and only descent they were taken by their feet. The horses were taken by their feet. The horses were taken by their feet. The horses were taken by their feet."

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mured. You remember the groups of the Doges' Palace; they and the monuments are now a mass of rubble. The treatment of nearly every thousand years of old masters—such as a Titian—unfolding and rolling. The room sticks thirty-one inches in diameter; all

How the Altar of St. Mark's, Where the Relics of the Apostle St. Mark, has Been Protected by Sandbags Against Bombs.

The famous horses of St. Mark's, which they were carried to the cellar for safety.

Preparing to Remove Some of the Paintings of the Doges' Palace to the Cellar to Save Them from the Bombs.

Mark's was the chief object of the devotion of Venetian traders, soldiers, rulers and citizens. Thus the Cathedral came to be enriched until every inch of its walls bore some work of art and every stone was a precious jewel. Sir Martin Conway, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge University, one of the highest living authorities on the subject, writing in view of the probability of an air attack on Venice, has interestingly described how art treasures came to be accumulated in St. Mark's.

Wherever victorious Venetian fleets penetrated they brought home some precious marbles, some finely carved capitals or other rare objects to be built into

the shrine of their own Evangelist. The brick walls of St. Mark's are now wholly covered with fair marble. Many of them inlaid with sculpture or mosaic. The facade is adorned by scores of columns and capitals, some of them of exceeding refinement. The interior vaults are wholly lined with mosaic. All the altars, the lamps, the pulpits, the galleries, are precious as in no other church and many of them have come from unrecorded eastern shrines. Sometimes the subdued lustre of gold, or a brilliant mass of color in marble, porphyry and glass, the bronze lamps and doors, the fine sculpture in many materials—all are rich, all are rare, and every detail is so forcibly interesting. If we could know whence came and who brought each marble panel or porphyry wall, we should find its almost perfect position in the mosaic of Europe.

Similar attacks are naturally feared on other artistic monuments of Italy, hence those of Venice. The fearful bombardment at Florence, Lucca and other famous old cities of Franco-Italian Italy was already before the Italians as an example when the war began.

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## Why English Walnuts Should be Americanized

ENGLISH walnuts should be Americanized. The soil and climate in this country are better suited to the growth of the walnut tree than in England. It is our duty to develop our own resources and to produce our own goods. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts.

Some States are considering the advisability of planting walnut trees along the new State roads after the custom in England and Germany, where practically all the carriages are made of walnut. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts.

There is one avenue in Germany which is bordered on both sides for two miles by walnut trees. The trees are planted in the center, thus forming a beautiful covered lane and at the same time the carriages are made of walnut. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts.

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found that are hundreds of years old. Some are nearly 100 feet high, with a spread of more than 100 feet and bearing thousands of nuts for two or three years. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts. The walnut tree is a native of the United States and it is our duty to produce our own walnuts.

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the carves of convenience to sanctuary. Some and a thousand other details of salt have been organized with infinite pains that for once do really amount to genius.

Only those who have seen Venice can appreciate the extraordinary richness and beauty and the irreparable ruin that could be accomplished to its fairytale structures by attacks from the air or by aerial artillery. Venice grew in wealth and civilization in the earliest middle ages, when the greater part of Europe was plunged in feudal barbarism. It was the centre to which first flowed the luxuries of Constantinople and the farther Orient. In all its centuries of glory St.

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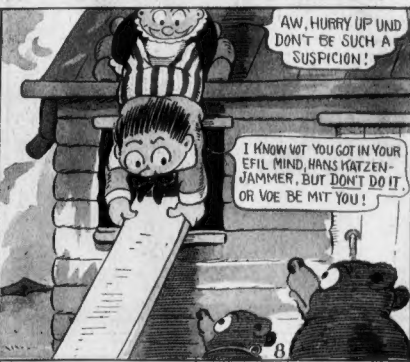
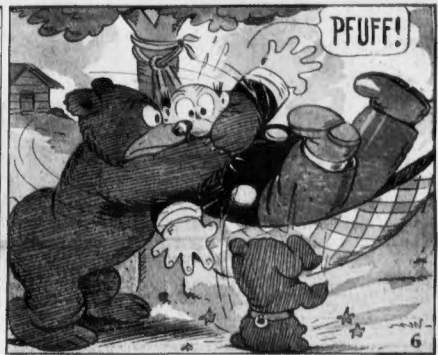
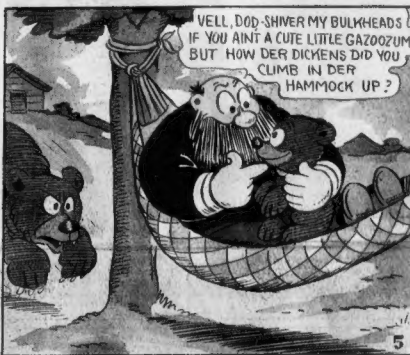


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# HAPPY HOOLIGAN

He Gives Up His European Trip to Nurse the Duke. But—

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## Speaking of Bats!

